THE

Bombay Gazette.

No. 55,638—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, MAY 7, 1912. PRICE: ONE ANNA

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1912				
11th May.	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	16000
18th "	ARABIA	8000	—	—
24th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
1st June.	PERSIA	8000	—	—
8th "	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	8000
15th "	MOOLTAN	11000	—	—
22nd "	CALEDONIA	8000	MACEDONIA	10512
29th "	INDIA	8939	—	—
6th July.	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	10890
13th "	CALEDONIA	8000	—	—
20th "	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10890
27th "	ARABIA	8000	—	—

The above Regular Mail Steamers are fitted with *WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.*

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER, on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 P. M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and further information, apply to

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent.
Bombay.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BANKERS, ARMY, & PASSENGER AGENTS
BOMBAY.
PASSAGE & SHIPPING.

PASSAGES	Booked without charge.
BERTHS	Carefully Selected.
STEAMER PLANS	Sent for Inspection.
HANDBOOK	Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.
BAGGAGE	Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.
CALCUTTA :	GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON :	GRINDLAY & Co.

ELLERMAN'S CITY & HALL LINES.

(JOINT SERVICE).

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Liverpool about 1912	Due Bombay about 1912	Leave Karachi about 1912	Leave Bombay about 1912
Newby Hall	—	11 April	4 May	25 May*	10 May
City of Glasgow	6595	—	—	—	27 May
Trafford Hall	5331	25 "	19 "	8 June*	—
City of Athens	5194	6 May.	30 "	22 "	14 June
City of Lahore	6875	25 "	17 June	9 July*	—
City of Paris	9200	16 "	7 "	30 July†	—
City of Manchester	5551	8 June	1 July	23 July	—
City of York	5305	18 "	11 "	31 July	
City of Corinth	5443	27 "	20 "	9 Aug.	
City of Poona (Twin Screw)	8500	12 July	4 Aug.	24 Aug.	
Trafford Hall	5331	30 "	13 "	3 Sept.	
City of Glasgow	6529	30 "	22 "	12 "	
City of Athens	5194	9 Aug.	31 "	20 "	
City of Lahore	6875	21 "	13 Sept.	3 Oct.	

NOTE.—All the above steamers have second-class accommodation except the s. s. Trafford Hall and City of Corinth.

* Calling at Port Sudan. † 90 days leave run.

AUTUMN SAILINGS TO BOMBAY FROM LIVERPOOL.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Liverpool about 1912	Continental Call about 1912.	Due Bombay about 1912
City of Calcutta	7512	29 Aug.	Naples.... 6 Sept.	21 Sept.
City of Paris	9200	12 Sept.	Marseilles 25 Sept.	9-10 Oct.
City of Birmingham	7699	28 "	Naples..... 6 Oct.	21 Oct.
C. of Marseilles	8410	5 Oct.	—	26-27 Oct.
City of Poona	8500	16 "	Marseilles 23 Oct.	7-8 Nov.
Trafford Hall	5341	23 "	Marseilles 31 Oct.	16 Nov.
City of Athens	5194	31 "	Naples....8 Nov.	23 Nov.
City of Karachi	5586	8 Nov.	Marseilles 16 Nov.	3 Dec.
City of Benares	9473	30 "	—	23 Dec.
City of Paris	9200	11 Dec.	Marseilles, 18 Dec.	2-3 Jan. 1913

Fares.	1st class Single	1st class Return	2nd class Single	2nd class Return
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	576	921	432	649
London via Marseilles	633	1,041	489	809
Liverpool	695	957	463	705

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

3 Hours of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and experienced stewardess.

All ships now have Electric Light and Fan fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

JOINT SERVICE
in connection with
NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

Marseilles, Naples, Genoa, Antwerp, Hamburg and Bremen. Through rates of passage money may be obtained.

Through Bookings to AMERICA in conjunction with the Cunard LINE.

For passage and full particulars apply to :—

Bombay :—Messrs. Ed. Bates and Sons, Agency.
KILLICK NIXON & CO.
Karachi: Messrs. Forbes, Forbes Campbell & Co., Ltd.

CLARKES B 41. PILL

A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years' success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS :—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing.	Date, Time.	Route via.
* Dumra	1695	Thurs.	9th May 9 a.m.	C. M.
† Lhasa	2184	Friday	10th May 6 a. m.	direct.
‡ Linga	2185	Mon.	13th May 11 a.m.	via P. D. & C. M.

* Cutch Mandvie.
† Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.
‡ Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. Dumra, 1695 tons, on Thursday, 9th May, calling at Muscat, Linga, Bushire, and Mahomerah.

FOR PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

S. S. "Puttala," 2998 tons, on Wednesday, 15th May, calling at Veraval, Mangrol, Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Charbar, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomera and Busreh.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Monthly.)

S. S. "Pentakota," 3418 tons, on Thursday 16th May, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR COAST PORTS, AND CALCUTTA.

A Steamer on or about 18th May.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct.)

Frequent sailings, with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents,
Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, BOMBAY.
7th May, 1912.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
Bregenz	3905	A. Petris	16th May
Cleopatra	4039	N. Chersich	1st June

ORDINARY LINE via KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail about.
Fr. Ferdinand	6046	P. A. Leva	27th June.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES ACCELERATED LINE.

First Class—

To Trieste or Venice ..... Rs. 500
To Trieste or Venice and back .. " 750
To London via Trieste ..... " 579 to 644*
To London via Trieste and back.. " 903 " 1,033*

Second Class—

To Trieste or Venice..... Rs. 350
To Trieste or Venice and back ... " 525
To London via Trieste..... " 429 to 449†
To London via Trieste and back... " 655 " 723†

* Fares according to class of Railway.
* Fares according to Route on Railway.

ORDINARY LINES.

Saloon Class—

To Trieste or Venice ..... Rs. 450
To Trieste or Venice and back ... " 675
To London via Trieste..... " 529 to 594*
To London via Trieste and back.. " 834 " 963*

* Fares according to Route and class on Railway.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS ELECTRIC FANS AND LIGHTS are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, by the St. Gothards, Tauren and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Societa Nazionale di Servizi Marittimi from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd from Genoa to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE

Steamer	Tons	Captain	To sail about
Persia	5895	L. Ivancich	7th May

For further particulars regarding passages apply to

W. DENSO,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd S. N. Co.
52, Churchgate St., Fort, Bombay.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE. (GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE)

BOMBAY to EAST and SOUTH AFRICA.

THE following steamers will SAIL :—

Steamers.	Tons.	Capts.	To Sail on or about
a König	4900	von. Holdt	8th May 1912.
b Kanzler	3000	Coltzan	16th " "
Praisident	3310	Bremer	26th " "

Taking passengers and cargo for SEYCHELLES LAMOO, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN and PORTUGUESE COAST PORTS, DURBAN and CAPE.

a Twin screw steamer.
b Will call at Seychelles.

For Rates and Particulars apply to—

A. STRANDES & Co.,
Agents.
24, Meadow Street, 22nd April, 1912.

SELF CURE NO FICTION! NO SUFFERER NEED NOW DESPAIR. TRY NEW FRENCH REMEDY.

THERAPION No. 1 in a remarkably short time, often a few days only, Cures discharges (either sex) superseding injections

THERAPION No. 2 Cures blood poison, bad legs, ulcers, sores, painful swelled joints, &c. when mercurial treatment fails.

THERAPION No. 3 Cures chronic weakness, lost vigor and vital force. Either Number Therapion & all self treatment directions enclosed, of chemists or post free 3/- from The Le Clerc Medicine Co., Haverstock Rd., Hampstead, London, Eng. Try Jew Dragee (Tasteless) Form of Therapion, easy to take, safe, lasting cure. Trade Marked word "THERAPION" is on British Govt. Stamp affixed to every genuine packet.

THERAPION CURES TO STAY CURED.

SOLD BY TEACHER & Co., BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

AGENTS, in all the Principle Centres of the Bombay Presidency to represent our Marriage Branch. Liberal Commission to energetic agents. For Particulars. Please apply to

THE SECRETARY,
SRI JANAKI MARRIAGE ENDOWMENT ASSURANCE Co., Ltd.,
Mylapore, (Madras.)

BANKS.

COX & CO.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS

ESTABLISHED 1758.

Registered under the Companies (Consolidated) Act 1908.

CAPITAL PAID UP.....£400,000
RESERVE.....£ 50,000

HEAD OFFICE :—16 Charing Cross, London.

BRANCHES :—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawal Pindi, Murree and Srinagar (Kashmir).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened, terms on application.
LETTERS of CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Current Rate of Exchange and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made and ADDRESSES Registered in London free of charge.
INSURANCES of every description effected.
SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT OF CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.
A copy of the half-yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE :
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S. W.

THE EASTERN BANK LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE :
4, Crosby Square, LONDON, E. C.
CALCUTTA OFFICE :
103, Clive Street, Calcutta.
BOMBAY OFFICE :
Corner of Hornby Road and Church Gate Street.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,000,000
CALLED UP £400,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £600,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

The Rt. Hon. LORD BALFOUR of Burleigh, K. T.
Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart, (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.)
EMILE FRANCQUI (Director of the Banque d'Outremer.)
JAMES LEIGH WOOD, Esq., C. M. G., (Messrs. Brown, Shipley and Co.)
J. C. GEORGES BOUILLAT, (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris).
J. S. HASKELL, Esq., (Messrs E. D. Sassoon and Co).

BOMBAY COMMITTEE

Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart,
A. J. RAYMOND, Esq.,
Sir DINSHAW M. PETIT, Bart.
MATHURADASS GOCULDAS, Esq.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received on terms to be ascertained on application.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.
The purchase and sale of Government securities, stocks, and shares undertaken, and dividends thereon collected for constituents.

W. M. ANDERSON,
Manager

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION

Paid up Capital	$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 16,750,000
Gold Reserve Fund	$ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

AMOY	IPOH	RANGOON
BANGKOK	JOHORE,	SAIGON
BATAVIA	KOBE	SAN FRANCISCO
BOMBAY	KUALA LUMPUR	SHANGHAI
CALCUTTA	LONDON	Do HONGKEW
CANTON	LYONS	SINGAPORE
COLOMBO	MALACCA	SOURABAYA
FOOCHOW	MANILA	TAIPEH
HAMBURG	NAGASAKI	TIENTSIN
HANKOW	NEW YORK	TSINGTA
HARBIN	PEKING	YOKOHAMA
HONOLULU	PENANG	YOKOO

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided the accrued amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months or term which may be ascertained on application.
Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.
Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent
Custom House, Outram Road, Bombay.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	...	Yen. 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	...	" 30,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS...	...	" 17,500,000

HEAD OFFICE :—YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT :—

Antung-Hsien	Fengtien (Mukden)
Bombay	Nagasaki
Calcutta	Newchwang
Changchun	New York
Dairen (Dalny)	Osaka
Hankow	Peking
Hongkong	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Honolulu	San Francisco
Kobe	Shanghai
Liaoyang	Tiehling
London	Tientsin
Lyons	Tokyo

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 upto Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager

Post Box No. 207,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

The HILL CLIMBING "15"
The Noiseless and Smokeless
NAPIER
The *Proved* Best Car.

TWO GREAT TESTS
of Hill-Climbing Efficiency and Endurance.

IN the recent six days' test under Royal Automobile Club observation, a 15 h.p. Napier went twenty-seven times over Westerham, Cudham and Titsey Hills. It proved its efficiency by completing the test without having to record any trouble whatever. The gradients were extremely severe, the road surfaces rough and loose, as motorists in this part of the country know. More recently still, in the Sutton Bank and Pateley Bridge Test, also under Royal Automobile Club observation, the 15 h.p. Napier again proved its wonderful hill-climbing efficiency. The course chosen necessitated the Napier encountering Greenhow Hill fifteen times, which it did with absolute ease. Sutton Bank, as steep as 1 in 3·9, was negotiated with perfect ease, and the Napier topped it fifteen times in fine form.

SOLE AGENTS :
MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

MONGINI BROTHERS.

THE FIRM FOR

WEDDING	CAKES.
WEDDING	CAKE ORNAMENTS.
WEDDING	CAKE STANDS.
WEDDING	CAKE BOUQUETS.
WEDDING	CAKE WREATHS.
WEDDING	CAKE BOXES.
WEDDING	FLAGS.
WEDDING	FAVORS.
WEDDING	CRACKERS.
WEDDING	RECEPTIONS.
WEDDING	CONFETTI, Etc., Etc., Etc.

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST FREE ON APPLICATION.
25-27-29, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.
Telegrams :—"MONGIBROS," Telephone No. 325.

THE VALUE OF A MAN'S LIFE.

cannot be expressed in money. Yet a trifling neglect of health may mean death. At the first sign of Fever, Ague, or Influenza, take

BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE & PILLS.
Price Re. 1 each,

BATLIWALA'S TONIC PILLS
for pale people, is a valuable remedy in all cases of overwrought brain work, impotency, weakness, early stage of consumption, and indigestion, etc, etc. Re. 1-8 ans.

BATLIWALA'S TOOTH-POWDER
is scientifically mixed with "Mayaphal" and English antiseptic drugs. Ans. 4, each.

BATLIWALA'S RING-WORM OINTMENT,
cures ring-worm, Dhobies itch in a day.
Ans. 4, each.

Of all the dealers or of
DR. H. L. BATLIWALA J.P.,
WORLI LABORATORY, Dadar, BOMBAY.

FAVOURITES OF ROYALTY

ALL THINGS are now dated from the time of the great Coronation Durbar and however popular they were before that historic event there is no doubt that henceforth the proved merits and high class finish of the

DAIMLER,
FIAT, AND
WOLSELEY

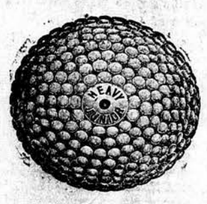
Motor Cars as used by H. I. M. The King-Emperor, H. E. The Viceroy and all the principal Ruling Chiefs of India have placed these cars in the front rank far in advance of other Motors.

Full particulars of 1912 models from the SOLE AGENTS.

THE BOMBAY MOTOR CAR CO. LTD.
11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE,
BOMBAY.
SUPPLIERS OF MOTOR CARS BY APPOINTMENT TO
H. E. LORD HARDINGE.
Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

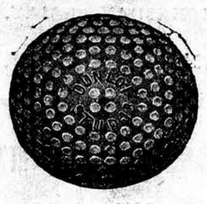
SPHERICITY & BALANCE.
IN GOLF BALLS.....

Sphericity must be combined with Perfect Balance. Without both elements your ball will not fly straight, its length will be handicapped and on the putting green it will be erratic.



The most reliable and trustworthy method of deciding the perfectly balanced Golf ball is to see it bears the name

DUNLOP.



DUNLOP POPULAR GOLF BALLS
are
" Orange Spot."
" Junior Orange Spot."
" Heavy Dunlop Junior Blue Spot."
" Heavy Dunlop Blue Spot."

DUNLOP RUBBER CO., LD.
BOMBAY Depot : 3 Wallace Street.
MADRAS Depot : 188c, Mount Road.

AN UNPRECEDENTED OFFER.

WE give FROM THE 1st MAY, 1912, free delivery on all orders for MONTHLY Provisions, Groceries, Oilmanstores, Patent and Proprietary Remedies, Household, Sickroom, Toilet and Nursery Requisites, etc. Send us a list of your requirements. We will mark our Prices against each item and return same to you, and if you approve of our prices we will deliver to your door, all your requirements FREE OF COOLY HIRE. Everything is offered AT THE LOWEST MARKET RATES.

Our stock is completely replenished and regular fresh shipments have been arranged for. The whole of our business is now under experienced European management.

CONDOR & SONS,
(Late D. FERNANDES & Co., Established 1870.)
FAMILY and DISPENSING CHEMISTS, GENERAL and PROVISION MERCHANTS and COMMISSION AGENTS.
61, HORNBY ROAD,
OPP. WHITEAWAY LAIDLAW & Co.,
PRESCRIPTIONS DISPENSED ANY HOUR DAY OR NIGHT.
Insurance Department, we secure free of charge a Life policy from any first class firm, for our customers.

SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA FOR
ANTIMALARIC RANA
The incomparable specific against MALARIC FEVERS Prepared by the Chemist.
FRANCISCO RANA OF BARI IN ITALY.

CITRATE, (by A. BRIOSCHI & Co., of MILANO) an effervescent drink for the hot weather. Very pleasing to the taste. Every Family House should stock the CITRATE; and to travellers by Sea or Land is beneficial. Highly recommended.

THE ITALIAN STORES
C. COLONNELLO SON & Co.,
105, MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRIMAULT & Co.'s
ENERGICAL SYRUP
THE BEST NERVINE TONIC FOR BRAIN AND BODY.

IT is prescribed in cases of Nervous Exhaustion, Neurasthenia, Anæmia, Chlorosis to shorten convalescence, loss of manhood, etc.

SOLE AGENTS :
V. C. DASTUR & CO.,
PRINCESS STREET, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

S. S. "CITY OF GLASGOW."

ARRIVED on 4th May, 1912.

CONSIGNEES are requested TO TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO from the Docks. Packages exceeding 30 cwts. in weight will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of the consignees unless boats are sent alongside to take delivery without delay.

Chafed or broken packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing Shed, otherwise no claim will be recognised. The undersigned decline to survey Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.

Captain Metcalfe will attend every morning to survey damaged and broken packages. All claims must be certified by him and sent in within a month of Steamer's arrival, or they will not be paid.

EDWARD BATES & SONS, AGENCY, (KILLICK, NIXON & CO.,) Agents.

Home Street, Bombay, 6th May, 1912.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS are invited by 1 o'clock on MONDAY, the 13th May, 1912, for the extension of the WADIA HOME FOR NURSES, in the compound of Sir J. J. Hospital, Bombay, (work above plinth level), Value of work about Rs. 50,000. Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the Undersigned. The Chief Engineer, Public Works Department, reserves the right to reject any Tender or Tenders and no reason will be given for the acceptance or the rejection of any Tender. Tender forms will be issued on payment of the usual fee during Office hours either on personal application or by duly authorised Agents.

A. H. WHYTE, C.E., Executive Engineer, Presidency.

Bombay, 30th April, 1912.

NOTICE.

THE LIME STONE FARMS of the Thana District, for one year, from 1st September, 1912 to 31st July, 1913, will be SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION, by the Collector at his Office, at Thana, at 12 noon, on SATURDAY, the 25th May, 1912.

2. The conditions of the Contract and details of the different lots can be seen by the intending bidders at the office of the Collector of Thana and at each Mamlatdar's Office.

J. A. G. WALES, Collector of Thana.

May, 1912.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.
IN INSOLVENCY.
No. 422 of 1911.

Re TAJBHAI NOORBHAI MOKUOOJA alias TAJA NOOBA MOKUOOJA; an Insolvent.

NOTICE is hereby given that the above-named Insolvent has applied to the Court for his discharge and that the Court has fixed the 19th June, 1912, at 11-30 o'clock in the forenoon for hearing the application.—Dated this 1st day of May, 1912.

R. B. PATEL, Chief Clerk.

Chief Clerk's Office, High Court, Fort, Bombay, the 6th May, 1912.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act VI of 1882 and of THE BANK of BURMA, LIMITED (in Liquidation.)

NOTICE is hereby given that a petition for the winding up of the abovenamed Company subject to the supervision of the Chief Court of Lower Burma or in the alternative for the compulsory winding of the said Company by the said Court was on the 27th day of April, 1912 presented to the said Court by WALTER GEORGE PRIDMORE a Creditor of the said Company. And the said petition is directed to be heard before Mr. JUSTICE ROBINSON on the 20th day of May, 1912 and any creditor or contributory of the said Company desirous to oppose the making of an order for the winding up of the said Company under the above Act should appear at the time of hearing by himself or his counsel for that purpose; and a copy of the petition will be furnished to any creditor or contributory of the said Company requiring the same by the undersigned on payment of the regulated charge for the same.—Dated, the 29th April, 1912.

C. H. GAUNT, Pleader for Petitioner, 18, Merchant street, Rangoon.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

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The right, title and interest of the said Insolvents in the unrecovered outstandings as per list, amounting to about Rs. 14,255.

Conditions of sale and a detailed list of the outstandings can be inspected at the Auctioneer's Office.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE of valuable choice and rare garden plants in tubs and pots, garden roller wire arches and fencing, sun shades and venetian blinds completely fitted in 8 sets, etc.

TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 8th instant, at 7-30 a.m., (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the "Rosadene" 14 Cuffe Parade, Middle Colaba, a large collection of valuable garden plants, consisting of various palms-ferns, dracenas, lilies, cretons, geraniums, begonias and other flowering plants, China pots, extra size garden roller, water pump, grass cutter, garden tools, etc., the property of the late E. Branson, Esq., Barrister-at-Law.

The above is on view.

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Under instructions from B. N. Lang Esq., the Official Liquidator of the Bombay Cotton Press, Co., Ltd., in liquidation, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY the 15th day of May, 1912, at 4 p.m. on the premises, at Victoria Bunder, Middle Colaba, near the Tramway Terminus, the property belonging to the above Company consisting of:—

Machinery.—One engine having 2 cylinders each 15 inches in diameter, stroke 24 inches, with a series of 32 pumps about 140 H. P. nominal by Fullerton, Hodgert and Barclay, one steel Lancashire Boiler 20 ft. by 6 ft. with mountings complete, boiler pressure 100 lbs, Donkey for feeding boiler, 2 half presses each 16 1-2 ft. deep, 4 ft. long and 1 4-12 ft. abroad, local made for 400lbs. cotton, improved powerful hydraulic cotton bale finishing press, 2 openers, 2 weighing scales, water tank 10 by 10 by 4 ft. blacksmiths' shop tools, 2 hoists shaftings, gearings, bamboo lathes, hand trucks and office furniture.

Building of corrugated roof and walls 80 by 90 by 31ft roof supported on Iron trusses and flooring of teakwood.

The Press is open for inspection.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Patell and Ezikiel, Solicitors, to the official liquidator, at their office, in Cook's Building, Hornby Road, Fort or to the Undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 7th May, 1912.

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The sale of the balance stock of the above firm consisting of porcelain pottery; metalware and other useful and decorative articles, also shop furniture consisting of show cases; show cupboards, tables chairs, electric fan, light, etc., and a consignment of French bronze vases, French porcelain, French figures, platedware, etc., will be disposed of by Auction THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 7th, and TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY the 8th days of May, 1912, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), each day.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co., Auctioneers.

Bombay, 7th May, 1912.

BENNETT & COMPANY, No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

On SATURDAY, the 11th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at "Rachael Lodge", Apollo Bunder, next to the Taj Mahal Hotel, valuable and handsome teak and blackwood household furniture, rich glass, crockery and platedware blackwood dining table, arm and without arm chairs, sideboard and dumbwaiters, drawing-room sofas and chairs, cabinets, ornaments single and double bedsteads, almyrahs, chest-of-drawers, cloth and gown cupboards, clocks, carpets, lamps, dressing and washhand tables nearly new oil carpet and China matting, aluminium utensils, &c., &c, the property of Mrs. Taylor and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view 3 days before the sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 7th May, 1912.

MENESSE AND COMPANY, No 35, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

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Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction on the premises on SATURDAY, the 11th instant, at 4 p.m. (S.T.)

The materials for removal of the following buildings:—

Building Street No. 22, 148, 104-106. Case Nos. 347, 180, 314 1st and 2nd Nowrojee Hill Road. Building Street Nos. 329 (1, 3, 5, 7), 1-5. Case Nos. 326, 288. Jail Road East and 2nd Nowrojee Hill Road. Building Street Nos. 113, 6-8, 210-72, 78-82, 30-33. Case Nos. 364, 376, 63, 64, 54. Chinch Bunder Road and 1st Chinch Bunder Road and Chinch Bunder Cross Lane.

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Bombay, 7th May, 1912.

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Messrs. BULLOCH BROTHERS & Co., Ld., CHITTAGONG.

DAILY MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

MONDAY EVENING.] [6TH MAY, 1912.

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 3rd May, 1912.

By	Bars	Ounces.
G I P Railway	33	39,590
B B and C I Railway	29	33,171

FINANCIAL.

EXCHANGE:—

The market opened steady at 1s. 4 1-32d. T. T. 1s. 4 1-16d. on Demand and 1s. 4 1-4d. for 3 months' sight Credits. There has been little enquiry for Bank remittance and, with business offering, 1-32d. better could be done. Private bills are scarce. Far Eastern rates are easier.

We quote:—

T. T. on London	...1s. 4 1-32d. to 1-16d.
Demand Draft	...1s. 4 1-16d. to 3-32d.
Credits 3 months' sight	...1s. 4 1-4d.
Do. do forward	...1s. 4 7-32d. 18th May.
Do. do France	...171
Do. do Marks	...139
Hongkong 60 days' sight	...145 1-4
Shanghai "	...199 1-4
Japan "	...150

GOVERNMENT PAPER:—

The market opened quiet but steady at 97 1-8 for Cash and 97 for the Settlement. Slight fluctuations have occurred during the day, and the business passing has been moderate. At the close rates are steady as under.

We quote:—

Cash	Rs. 97	2 0
Settlement	" 97	1 0

BULLION:—

Closing rates for Bar Silver in London on Saturday were 1-8 lower for ready at 27 15-16 and 3-16 lower for delivery in two months at 28 1-16. New York was 1-4 down at 60 5-8. The local market has been easier and we quote as under. Bar gold is steady.

We quote:—

English Bar Gold	Rs.	24 0 0
Australian	"	24 0 0
Sovereigns	"	15 0 0
Silver Ready ex duty	"	69 13 0
" 1st Settlement	"	69 12 0
" 2nd Settlement	"	70 3 0

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT:—

The American markets, on Saturday, closed with a moderate advance owing to weather reports being unfavourable. The local market opened steadier, old crop rates for delivery being quoted Re. 1 to Rs. 2 higher, and New Crop Broach Rs. 3 higher at Rs. 303-4. Though prices are steadier there is no change in the position of the market. There is little business passing in contracts. The tone of the market at the close is steadier and rates are Re. 1 higher for New Crop owing to the firm Liverpool opener.

For ready cotton the enquiry continues only moderate and rates are practically unchanged.

QUOTATIONS:—

Fine M. G. Broach	Rs.	280	May.
Fine M.G. Wardha-Hinganghat	"	283	"
Fine M. G. Nagpur	"	281	"
Fine M. G. Dhamangaon	"	276	"
F. M. G. Khamgaon-Akola	"	273	"
Fine M. G. Khandeish	"	265	"
F. G. M. G. Khandeish	"	257	"
Fine M. G. Bengal	"	263	"
Good H. G. Westerns	"	271	"
Good M. G. Westerns	"	278	"
Good Saw Ginned Dharwar	"	294	"

NEW CROP.

Good M. G. Broach	"	304 1-2	Mar. 1913.
F. G. H. G. Bengals	"	250	Jan. "

LIVERPOOL OPENER:—

Opening Tone	... Firm
Estimated Sales	... 8,000
Total Imports	... 3,000

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

May-June.	June-July.	July-Aug.
6·24	6·25	6·26
+08	+08	+08
Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
6·24	6·20	6·19
+08	+08	+09
Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
6·17	6·17	6·17
+09	+09	+09

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED:—

The market is Steady as under.

We quote:—

Ready	Rs. 11 4 0	B.T.
April-May	" 11 12 0	B.T.

RAPESEED:—

The market is steady.

We Quote:—

Brown Delhi A.-M.	Rs. 8 6 0	B.T.
Yellow Cawnpore	" 9 0 0	"

GINGELLYSEED:—

Tone—Firm.

We quote:—

Bold White 85 p.c.	Rs. 59 0 0
Mughi	" 56 8 0
Black Kutni	" 49 0 0
Yellow Hinganghat	" 61 0 0

POPPYSEED:—

Tone—Quiet but steady. We quote:—

Ready	Rs 11 4 0	B. T.
Apl.-May	" 11 11 0	B. T.

CASTORSEED:—

Tone—Steady. We quote:—

Ready ... Rs. 36 8 0

COTTONSEED:—

Tone—Steady. We quote:—

Ready. ... Rs. 27 0 0

GROUNDNUTS:—

Tone—Firm. We quote:—

Bold	Rs. 48 0 0
Small	" 46 0 0

WHEAT:—

The market is steady.

We quote:—

White Pissi ready 85 p.c.	Rs. 5 9 0	B. T.
" Delhi A.-M.	" 5 7 0	"

SHARES.

BANKS.

Bank of Bombay	1,795
Bank of India	64 1-2
Eastern Bank	80
Indian Specie	56

MILLS.

David	436 1-4
Fazulbhai Mill	407 1-2
Kohinoor	770
Maneckji Petit	2,580
New Great Eastern	232 1-2
Standard	13

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay E. S. & T. C. Ordinary	154 1-2
Bombay E. S. & T. C. Preference	180
Bombay S N Co Ord.	277 1-2
Shivrajpur Mining Syndicate	16
Treacher & Co	470

RAILWAYS.

Central Provinces Ry	65
Tapti Valley	525

DAY'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of produce into Bombay, during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m., on Saturday:—

Cotton	6,378	bales
Wheat	37,589	cwts.
Linseed	24,717	"
Rapeseed	7,525	"
Gingellyseed	851	"
Poppyseed	2,812	"
Groundnuts	1,059	"
Castorseed	6,534	"
Rice	6,425	"
Myrabollams	6,502	"
Cottonseed	4,485	"
Mowraseed	321	"
Gram	15,835	"
Joowar	1,850	"
Maize	Nil	

BANK OF BOMBAY.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ended 4th May 1912, as compared with the statement for the week ending 27th April 1912:—

LIABILITIES.	Apr. 27. Rs.	May 4. Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	1,06,00,000	1,06,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office / Public Deposits at Branches	1,41,58,526	1,28,31,531
Other Deposits	10,38,61,168	10,66,17,389
Post Bills	3,811	4,739
Sundries	23,83,968	24,68,860
	14,10,06,993	14,25,22,569
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	2,22,46,718	2,27,25,944
Other authorised Securities	65,508	65,508
Credits on Govt. and other authorised Securities	2,11,55,715	2,03,76,884
Loans do. do.	2,64,41,962	2,72,04,216
Bills discounted and purchased	2,24,30,498	2,22,80,133
Dead Stock	2,26,622	2,32,658
Stamps	6,023	5,946
Bullion	5,95,486	5,27,957
Balances with other Banks.	6,76,981	7,77,010
Sundries	4,33,116	5,45,610
Cash	4,67,28,414	4,77,80,703
	14,10,06,993	14,25,22,569

BANK OF BENGAL.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 30th Apr. 1912, as compared with the statement of 23rd Apr. 1912:—

LIABILITIES.	Apr. 23. Rs.	a.	p.	Apr. 30. Rs.	a.	p.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	1,80,00,000	0	0	1,80,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits at head office.	1,85,16,317	8	0	1,98,05,639	13	1
Other Deposits, &c	16,18,04,529	0	7	16,25,98,242	14	11
Bank Post Bills, &c.	6,66,925	14	3	9,46,437	3	5
Sundries	23,01,484	8	8	24,29,340	0	9
	22,12,89,286	15	6	22,37,79,660	0	2
ASSETS.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Govt. Securities	2,51,30,860	0	0	2,56,75,255	0	0
other authorized investments	59,77,213	0	0	59,39,113	0	0
Loans on Govt. & other authorized Securities	4,14,38,467	1	3	4,03,82,918	2	11
Accounts of Credit on do	4,49,10,486	1	5	4,57,79,348	12	4
Bills discounted, &c	3,01,81,486	1	9	3,17,60,961	3	0
Balances with other Banks	24,12,717	9	11	43,66,133	7	0
Bullion	......			......		
Dead Stock	25,48,398	9	11	25,48,450	1	8
Stamps	12,606	2	0	12,317	3	4
Sundries	4,93,023	13	3	5,15,208	1	6
	15,31,05,258	7	6	15,69,79,734	15	9
Cash, &c., at Head Office / Cash, &c., at Branches	6,81,84,028	8	0	6,67,99,925	0	5
	22,12,89,286	15	6	22,37,79,660	0	2

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	
Government Balance at Head Office	2,39,846	Increase.
Government at Branches	10,49,445	Do.
Other Deposits	7,93,713	Do.
Post Bills	2,79,512	Do.
ASSETS.		
Bank's Investments	5,06,325	Increase.
Loans	10,55,549	Decrease.
Accounts of Credit	8,68,862	Increase.
Mercantile Bills	15,79,475	Do.
Cash at Head Office	21,28,079	Decrease.
Do. at Branches	7,43,976	Increase.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

The following statement shows the total mortality and the incidence of plague in the City of Bombay, reported from 6 a.m. on the 5th May to 6 a.m., on the 6th May:—

	Plague attacks.	Plague deaths.
Total	12	12
Same date last year	32	29
Total mortality for to-day from all causes		130
Same date last year		117

ONE dose of SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC, is generally sufficient to bring down fever. It needs but perseverence to effect a permanent cure in the most obstinate cases. SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC is a Tonic for the heart and will not effect the system, if taken any length of time. Beware of imitations? Of all Chemists.—MADON, SONS & Co., Crawford Market, Bombay.

CRAWFORD MARKET.

Daily List of Current Prices.

MUTTON 1st SORT.
Saddle As. 4 per lb.
Leg As. 3½ per lb.
Shoulder As. 3½ per lb.
Liver As. 3 each.
Kidney As. 10 per doz.
Tongue (large) As. 12 per doz.

MUTTON 2nd SORT.
Saddle As. 3½ per lb.
Leg As. 3 per lb.
Shoulder As. 3 per lb.
Liver As. 2½ each.
Kidney As. 8 per doz.
Tongue (small) As. 10 per doz.

VEAL.
Hind Quarter As. 4 per lb.
Fore Quarter As. 3 per lb.

BEEF.
Beefsteak (underpart) from As. 3 to As. 4 per lb.
Soup Meat As. 1½ per lb.
Brisket from As. 2 to As. 3 per lb.
Round As. 2 per lb.
Hump from As. 10 to Re. 1 each.
Sirloin from As. 3 to As. 4 per lb.
Tongue As. 4 each.
Oxtail from As. 1½ to As. 5 each.
Liver As. 1½ per lb.
Kidney from As. 1 to As. 1½ each.

FISH.
Pomfret from As. 8 to Re. 1 per pair.
Pomfret (black) nil.
Gholl from Rs. 3 to Rs. 5 each.
Surmaye (large) nil.
Surmaye (small) nil.
Salmon (large) Rs. 5 each.
Salmon (small) from Rs. 1½ to Rs. 3 per doz.
Prawns (small) from As. 1 to As. 4 per doz.
Oysters from As. 3 to As. 6 per doz.
Mullet (large) nil.
Mullet (small) from As. 12 to Rs. 4 per doz.
Lobsters nil.
Crabs nil.

POULTRY AND GAME.
Fowls (large) from As. 12 to As. 14 each.
Chickens from As. 5 to As. 6 each.
Duck (large) Rs. 1½ each.
Duck (small) from As. 14 to Re. 1 each.
Turkey (Cock) from Rs. 7 to Rs. 8 each.
Turkey (Hen) from Rs. 3½ to Rs. 4 each.
Pigeons from As. 8 to As. 9 per pair.
Rabbits from As. 12 to Rs. 1¼ each.

FRUITS.
Oranges from As. 12 to Rs. 4 per doz.
Plantains (Red) from As. 6 to As. 8 per doz.
Plantains (Yellow) from As. 4 to As. 6 per doz.
Plantains (Table) from As. 2 to As. 3 per doz.
Plantains (Green) from As. 2 to As. 3 per doz.
Australian Apples from As. 12 to Rs. 4 per doz.
Australian Grapes nil.
Grapes of Nasik nil.
Grapes Malta nil.
Mangoes (Common) from Re. 1 to Rs. 3 per doz.
do. (Salem) from Rs. 2 to Rs. 4 per doz.
do. (Affose) from Rs. 3 to Rs. 10 per doz.
do. (Payree) from Rs. 2 to Rs. 5 per doz.

VEGETABLES.
Cauliflower nil.
Green Peas As. 3 per seer.
Cabbages from As. 2 to As. 8 each.
Tomatoes from As. 1 to As. 1½ per seer.
Turnips (middle) nil.
Bringal As. 1 per seer.
Cucumber As. 1 per seer.
Potatoes from pies 6 to As. 1 per seer.
Lettuces from pies 6 to As. 1 each.
French Beans As. 2 per seer.
Beetroot from As. 1 to As. 2 each.
Knolkhol from pies 9 to As. 1½ each.
Onions pies 4 per seer.
Carrots pies 9 per seer.
Sweet Potatoes pies 9 per seer.
Double Beans As 2½ per seer.
Pumpkins (White) from As. 4 to As. 8 each.
Pumkins (Red) pies 9 per seer.
Celery from As. 1½ to As. 2 each.
Yames (White) pies 9 per seer.
Yames (Red) pies 9 per seer.

DAILY EXPORTS.—MAY 6.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Newby Hall s—1,375 cwts myrabollams, P Mathooradas and Co; 4,700 cwts cottonseed, L Dreyfus and Co; 1,700 cwts myrabollams, M Chagpal.

Elysia s—500 bales cotton Ralli Bros; 140 bales wool, Nizamuddin and Co; 34 1-2 tons oil cakes, Mofussil and Co; 130 cwts horns J M Rahimtoola.

FOR LONDON.

Arabia s—130 cwts animal horns, G Suchedina 125 cwts dry ginger, H J Moses, 124 cwts dry ginger, Baner and Krause; 58 cwts gum, S Cooverjee and Co; 57 tons oil cakes, The Indian Cotton Oil Co: 230 cwts dry ginger, T Caajee and Co; 92 casks skins, Enrico N Stein 27 cases haberdashery, N Govindjee; 101 cwts dry ginger, A Solomon.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Newby Hall s—4,000 cwts wheat, 3,381 cwts groundnuts, 1,455 cwts castorseed, L Dreyfus and Co; 2,000 cwts gingelly seed, K Devchand and Co; 54,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros.

Elysia s—29,060 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros.

FOR NEW YORK

Elysia s—3 bales skins, H. M. Haline, 25 bales skins, Enrico N. Stein.

FOR BOSTON.

Elysia s—12 bales cotton, H. M. Halim.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Elysia s—500 casks skins, Enrico N. Stein.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Clan Sinday s—200 bales cotton Ralli Bros; 1000 tons, manganese ore Shaw Wallace and Co.

Fitzclarence s—2,001 cwts, groundnut A. Blaschek and Co; 2,000 cwts castorseed, H. Maganlal.

Ile-de-la-Reunion s—1,000 manganese ore, R. A. Willis.

Barrister s—2030 groundnuts L. Dreyfus and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Berbera s—540 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 3,323 cwts barley, Ralli Bros; 1,353 cwts linseed, 2,290 cwts rapeseed, Volkart Bros; 6,001 cwts linseed, W Blythe and Co; 500 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 165 bales cotton, Volkert Bros; 11,740 cwts barley, Ralli Bros.

Beckbergen s—6,000 cwts barley, Ralli Brothers; 11 tons tin clipping Cox's Shipping Agency.

Himalaia s—12,000 cwts linseed Volkart Bros; 200 cwts tin clipping N Futehally, and Co; 6 bales hemp, K Visram and Co.

Barrister s—210 cwts turmeric, 500 cwts weedseed Boner and Krause; 232 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 275 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

FOR HAVRE.

Ille-de-la-Reunion s—104 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR GENOA.

Geddington Court s—100 bales cotton, K Vishram and Co; 1,000 cwts linseed, 500 cwts rapeseed, 1,000 cwts maize, B S Lloyd and Co.

Sicilia s—5,000 cwts wheat, C Boggiano and Co; 250 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

FOR BREMEN.

Uhenfels s—1 cwt gum Arabic, S Cooverji and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Bregenz s—275 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 495 bales cotton, 1,232 cwts linseed, A Blascheck and Co; 1,000 cwts gingellyseed, Volkart Bros.

FOR VENICE.

Bregenz s—100 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 306 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 600 cwts myrabollams, r Mathooradas and Co; 100 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 100 bales cotton, J Finlay and Co.

Sicilia s—15,000 cwts wheat, C Boggieno and Co.

FOR PORTSAID FOR ORDERS,

Umzumbi s—8,034 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Delta s—153 chests opium, E D Sassoon and Co; 10 chests opium, C Bomonji and Co; 30 bales twist, M M Essabhoy; 20 chests opium, A Abraham.

FOR KOBE.

Delta s—55 cases gum, A Masubhoy.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Persia s—300 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR HONGKONG.

Delta s—57 chests opium, E D Sassoon and Co; 19 cwts dry fruits, T Canji and Co; 8 cwts dry fruits and 3 cwts macai, S Vazir; 46 cwts dry fruits, D Passoo and; 168 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 10 cwts raisins, T Canji.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

DEATHS.

WEBB—April 15, at Calcutta, Elsie Mignonette, wife of Charles Webb, aged 26 years 3 1-2 months.

PATTERSON—April 12, at Motihari, Champaran, Behar, Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. D. C. Patterson, aged seven months and twenty-two days.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Improvement Trust, 4 p.m.
Mr. Matheson Lang and Miss Hutin Britton at the Royal Opera House, "Merchant of Venice."
Maidania, 6-30 p.m. to 12 midnight.
Karlekar's Circus, at "Maidania," 9-30 p. m.
America-India Cinematograph, three shows nightly.
Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre. Three shows nightly, 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, 10 to 11 p.m.

Maxim: "Who stands still goes back."—German Proverb.

ENGLISH MAILS.

ARRIVALS.

The P. and O. Company's s.s. "Salsette," with the outward mails of the 26th ultimo left Aden at 11 p.m. on Sunday and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 6 a.m. on Friday.

DEPARTURE.

The P. and O. Co.'s mail steamer "Salsette" leaves Bombay harbour at 2-39 p.m. on Saturday.

BAND AT CHOWPATY.—By kind permission of Lt.-Col. T. W. Bonner, V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. H. C. Dane, commencing at 6-15 p.m., to-day:—

March	Iolanthe	Sullivan
Overture	Flotte Bursche	Suppe
Selection	The Balkan Princess	Rubens
La Serenata	The Angel's Serenade	Braga
Valse	The Count of Luxembourg	Lehar
Selection	The Arcadians	Monckton
Galop	Akrobaten	Zikoff

BAND AT THE YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. R. E. Pigott, C. I. E., V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., B. B. & C. I. Ry. Vols., will play the following programme, commencing at 6-15 p.m., to-day:—

March	A Bunch of Roses	Chapi
Overture	Le Lac des Fees	Auber
Valse	La Barcarolle	Waldteufel
Selection	Iolanthe	Sullivan
Dance	In the shadows	Finck
Selection	The Bohemian Girl	Balfe
Alassan Song	Coocheo	Reeves

MILITARY DESERTER.—Private Gopal Bhogle is reported as having deserted from the 116th Marathas at Jhansi. At description of the man is with the local military authorities.

A BURNING ACCIDENT.—A Hindu girl named Gangabai, aged about thirteen, and residing at Kandewadi, was badly burnt about her body in attempting to put out a lamp which she had placed near her cot.

THE VICTORIA GARDENS.—One Uryal and one four-horned sheep have been presented to the zoological collection by Capt. F. W. Townsend through the Bombay Natural History Society.

MOTOR LOADING.—It is understood that the Great Indian Peninsula Railway are providing a special siding with a motor and carriage loading platform at Victoria Terminus.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Ceylon, Singapore, China, Japan and Australia per s. s. "Delta" will be closed at the General Post Office at 10 a.m. to-morrow, Wednesday. Parcel mail for Hongkong closes at the New G. P. O. at 9 a.m. the same day.—A mail for Egypt and Europe consisting of letters and packets specially marked for transmission per Messageries Maritimes s. s. "Armond Behic" will be made up at the Bombay General Post Office for despatch to destination at 9 a.m. on Thursday the 9th instant. Letters, &c., for Aden and Berbera will also be despatched by this steamer.

BOMBAY SANITARY ASSOCIATION.—Under the auspices of the Bombay Sanitary Association an interesting lecture was delivered on Friday at Girgaum, by Dr. Contancio Coutinho, B. Sc., B. Hy., L.M. and S., on "Malaria" to the members of the Indian Science Guild. The lecturer, after explaining the modes of transmission and the evil tendencies of the disease, referred to the signal success achieved by modern preventive measures in the Panama Canal and Ismalia; but the present antimalarial campaign in Bombay, he regretted very much to say, was greatly hampered by certain conditions which do not occur in other countries. Dr. Coutinho described with the aid of a magic lantern, the various stages which the malarial parasite undergoes in man and mosquitoes.

MR. MATHESON LANG.

Mr. Matheson Lang and Miss Hutin Britton will arrive by the mail train from Calcutta this morning. To-night, the season will begin at the Royal Opera House, and large audiences will be the rule during the brief stay of these famous artists, who have but eight days to spend here before their engagements in South Africa claim them. "The Merchant of Venice," to-night's attraction, will be followed to-morrow by "Bardelys the Magnificent": Hamlet" will be played on Thursday and then "Much Ado About Nothing," which will be the special feature of the season, mounted and produced in a fashion never before equalled in this country.

Messrs. Lang and Holloway intend opening their London season with this delightful comedy and the scenery and costumes destined for that occasion will be seen for the first time on any stage in Bombay.

Never will the impression of their first season last November be forgotten and now they return with an increased and more varied repertoire to surpass it.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time; depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill:—

Day of Month.		High Water: Bombay Mean Time.	High Water: Depth on Sill.		Low Water: Bombay Mean Time.	Low Water: Depth on Sill.
May		h m	ft. in.		h m	ft. in.
7	m	2 8	24 4	m	8 6	17 9
		3 16 a	26 0		9 26 a	21 1
8	m	2 47	28 8	m	8 45	18 8
		4 1 a	25 5		11 1 a	21 8
9	m	3 45	23 1	m	9 44	19 6
		5 2 a	25 1			
10	m	5 13	22 10	m	0 32	20 11
		6 12 a	25 0		11 10 a	20 1

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week:—

May 7	(Tuesday)	Sunrise	6h 8m	Sunset	7h 3m
" 8	(Wednesday)	"	6h 8m	"	7h 3m
" 9	(Thursday)	"	6h 7m	"	7h 3m
" 10	(Friday)	"	6h 7m	"	7h 4m

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Last Quarter, May 9th, 3h. 26-1m. p.m.; New Moon, 17th, 3h 43-6m. a.m. First Quarter, 23rd, 7h. 41-3m. p.m., Full Moon, 31st 4h. 59-6m. a.m.

CITY LINE DEVELOPMENTS.

Company's First Twin-Screw Steamer.

"CITY OF POONA" DESCRIBED.

Those, who are able to seize occasional opportunities for a trip Home will be interested in a description of the Ellerman-City line's new steamer, the "City of Poona," now on her maiden voyage to Calcutta under the command of Captain James Rae, formerly of the "City of Calcutta."

Like other ships of the fleet she is built to the requirements of the British Corporation's highest class and the Board of Trade. Extra heavy scantlings are distributed in various sections of the vessel's structure, in excess of the regulations of the Registry Society and Board of Trade, thus ensuring a surplus of strength. This is particularly evident in the forepart of the ship. Bilge keels are fitted for the reduction of rolling to the minimum. The steamer is handsome and impressive in appearance; her length is 466 feet overall; beam, 56ft. 6in.; and depth, 33ft. 10in. with a displacement of about 15,500 tons and she is fitted with cellular double bottom fore and aft for strength and water ballast purposes. The general lines of the construction are deep frames without side stringers, and very heavy longitudinal girders supported on cylindrical columns, a system which secures the maximum of strength with the minimum of obstruction in the hold spaces. Provision is made for fine goods and "delicate" cargoes by the introduction of orlop beams in some of the holds. These afford special opportunity for the sub-division of such light cargoes as will not stand rough handling, or the crushing strain of riding or top weights. For facilitating the handling of exceptional pieces of machinery, packages, &c., the hatches are of large dimensions, which is also a great advantage, as it admits of several gangs of men working independently of each other in any one hold, thus securing the most rapid despatch possible.

The propelling machinery and boilers have been constructed by the Wallsend Slipway and Engineering Co., Ltd. Two sets of triple expansion engines, balanced on the Yarrow-Schlick system, drive the twin screws and are designed to develop 5,000 horse-power at sea, and capable of maintaining a speed on trial of 14 knots. A complete set of auxiliary engines is fitted, including the latest type of feed-heater, filters, evaporators, winch condenser and pumps. The refrigerating machinery is situated on the lower engine-room platform. Steam in abundance at 225 lbs. pressure is supplied by large boilers working under Howden's system of forced draught, which is suitable for burning all classes of coal, including Bengal.

Accommodation is provided for over 100 first-class passengers on the promenade, bridge and upper decks: and for fifty second-class passengers in a saloon aft. The first class dining-saloon, situated in front of the bridge deck, is artistically designed with clerestoried-roof and ornamented bannister surrounding the opening under a large dome skylight. The walls are of white enamelled scrolled panels, with tinted medallions set in the scroll. The lower panelling is dark mahogany. The tapestry and colour scheme is red. Quaint cottage windows of the Queen Anne type, fitted with Venetian and storm shutters, provide abundance of light and ventilation. The lounge, situated on the promenade deck, is a handsome and comfortable compartment. The panelling of walls and floor is a replica of the saloon except the dado and furniture, which are polished walnut. The colour scheme is old rose, and the windows are of the Queen Anne cottage type. The smoke-room, with its alcoves is situated at the after end of the bridge deck, and is panelled with dark oak, the design of which is unique. A nursery equipped with every convenience, and which is well lighted and ventilated, is provided on the upper deck. The state-rooms fitted with continuous water-supply are large and lofty, and some of them are single berth, accommodating collectively 82 first-class passengers. Lavatories are distributed conveniently. The promenade deck is very expansive, and free from obstruction.

Accommodation for 50 second-class passengers is situated under the poop deck, and follows closely the first-class in style and comfort. The dining saloon is decorated with white enamelled panels over a mahogany panelled dado. Ventilation consists of a skylight overhead, large circular ports in front, and railway carriage windows at sides. The lounge and smoke-room are provided on the poop deck, and are furnished and panelled in mahogany, and conveniently arranged for communication with saloon and state-rooms, which accommodate 50 passengers, including special berths for children. Special attention has been given to natural and artificial lighting and ventilation in conjunction with the heating arrangements for the winter months. Electric fans are also fitted throughout the ship.

DEATH OF CAPTAIN SAMUEL

Native Soldier who Served in the Army of the Punjab.

PENSIONED Subhedar Major and Honorary Captain Samuel Isaac, Sardar Bahadur, born about 1820 in Bombay, of the 103rd Light Infantry, distinguished as a soldier and commissioned officer died at Thana on Saturday. He enlisted in the ranks on the 4th of April 1840 and was promoted to the rank of jemadar on 1st January, 1855, and was appointed Adjutant on the 19th of March, 1855. Promoted to the rank of Subhedar on the 1st of February 1862, and to that of Subhedar Major on the 12th of May, 1869. He was admitted to the 2nd Class Order of British India on the 10th of December, 1869, and to the 1st Class Order in January, 1877. He became Honorary Captain on the 24th of June, 1910, and a Jahagtri on 12th December, 1911.

The deceased served with the Bombay Column of the Army of the Punjab in 1848-49, and was present at the storming of Mundee Avah at Multan on the 27th of December, 1848. He was with the reserve brigade at the attack on the city of Multan on the 2nd January, 1848, and was present during the siege of Multan from the 27th December, 1848, to the 22nd of January, 1849. He marched from Multan under General Dundas and joined Lord Gough's Army and was present at the battle of Guzarath on the 21st February, 1849. He accompanied General Gilbert's force in pursuit of the Sikh Army under Shere Singh and witnessed them surrender their arms at Hoormuck on the 10th of March, 1849. He proceeded in pursuit of the Afghan Army then stationed at Peshawar. He won the Punjab medal with two bars for these services.

He served with the field force under Colonel Bradshaw which penetrated into the Eussufzee country, north of Peshawar, in December, 1849, for the purpose of chastising the hill tribes on the Swat border. He was present at the capture and destruction of the valleys of Sujas, Pullival, Shairkhanee and Zoorumundee in the Bazdurrah Valley on the 11th and 14th idem, for which he won a medal with one bar.

He was also present in China with the garrison at Canton from 1860-61: also at the Abyssinian Campaign of 1868 for which he won a medal. Captain Samuel after his retirement from the regiment became treasurer of the Jewish Synagogue, Thana. At the time of his death he was 92 years old.

He was buried with full military honours, the funeral party consisting of a party of 100 rank and file of the 104th Rifles.

CEYLON RUBBER COMPANIES.

According to special cable published in the "Times of Ceylon" on May 1st, the following dividends have been declared in the rubber planting industry:—

Castlefield Klang Estate	12½ per cent.
Igalkande Rubber and Tea	2 " "
Sungei Salak Rubber (final of)	15 " "
Kapar Para Rubber (final of)	35 " "
Rubber Estates of Ceylon	6 " "
Palmadulla Rubber	22½ " "
Merton Rubber Syndicate (final of)	20 " "
Sungei Kapar Rubber	— " "

The total dividend for the year paid by the Sungei Salak concern is 20 per cent., and by the Kapar Para Company 75 per cent. The Sungei Kapar Company while paying no dividend carries forward £6,270, and estimates for the current year an out-turn of 445,000 lbs.

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

Education of Factory Children in Bombay.

A meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held in the Municipal Hall, yesterday afternoon, the Hon'ble Mr. Manmohandas Ramji presiding.

Mr. C. V. Mehta, Chairman of the Standing Committee, moved that as recommended by the Committee an additional budget grant of Rs. 717-4-0 be made, from the surplus cash balance, to meet the charges payable to Mr. J. T. McIntyre for visiting Bombay to give evidence before the Sub-Judge of Bhivandi in Mr. Kurve's case, regarding damage alleged to have been caused to his fields at Anjoor in consequence of certain works carried out by the Municipality.

Mr. S. S. Mistry considered a fee of Rs. 30 per hour was rather excessive.

Mr. Mulji Bhavanidas Barbhaya remarked that Mr. Chambers was paid on the same scale on previous similar occasions and Mr. McIntyre ought to be paid at that rate. He was entitled to it.

The resolution was carried.

Consideration was given to a letter from the Commissioner, regarding the opening of special schools for factory children in Bombay. He requested that the Corporation would expedite the matter as Government were pressing for a reply.

The Hon. Sir Pherozeshah Mehta moved that the letter be forwarded to the Schools Committee and that Government be informed that the Corporation had taken all needful steps for the purpose of carrying out the object. He observed that the Corporation had already stated that they quite recognized that it came within their duty. They had also informed the Schools Committee to that effect.

Dr. Master seconded the proposition, which was agreed to.

The Municipal Commissioner submitted an offer from Rao Bahadur Ellapa Balaram for the establishment of a dispensary at Kamathipura.

Sir Bhalchandra Krishna moved that the offer be accepted.

During the ensuing discussion, Mr. Kavasji Jehangir suggested that one point not mentioned might be cleared up. The donor, the speaker said, had given a portion of the ground floor of one of his houses for the use of the dispensary, but it ought to be ascertained who would provide a house for the dispensary in case the proposed building fell down or collapsed.

An amendment, proposed by Sir Pherozeshah Mehta, to request the Municipal Commissioner to communicate with the donor with a view to placing the offer before the Corporation in a definite form, was carried.

WATER SUPPLY AND FIRES.

The Hydraulic Engineer's report replying to certain questions put by Dr. Sukhia in connection with the water supply to the city, was then considered.

The questions and replies were as follows:

Q.—The number of gallons of water coming into the city from the Tansa Lake per day, i. e., within 24 hours during this year and the past years since the affixing of the Venturi or other meters to the Tansa Main, and the approximate number of gallons per day during the previous years since the completion of the Tansa Lake duct and main.

A.—The average quantity of water received per day from Tansa during the current year is 16·81 million gallons. The average daily supply for the preceding three years is—

1909...	...16·88 million gallons.
1910...	...16·92 "
1911...	...16·87 "

Previous to fixing the Venturi meter the daily supply was the same as that now received. The fixing of these meters does not reduce the supply.

Q.—Are there direct telephonic communications between the head and ward fire brigade stations and the men in charge of the reservoirs.

A.—There is no direct communication between the head and fire brigade stations and the men in charge of the reservoir. There is direct communication between the head fire brigade station and the water works department at Babula Tank (Chief Water Inspector's quarters) and direct communication between the Chief Water Inspector's quarters and the men in charge of the reservoirs at Malabar Hill and Bhandarwada. There will also shortly be direct communication between the fire brigade headquarters and all ward inspectors' offices (Water Department.)

Dr. Sukhia moved that the Municipal Commissioner be requested to consult the expert engineer who was coming to Bombay to advise them with regard to the question of Bombay water supply, on these points and that he be requested further to arrange for direct telephonic communication between the fire brigade stations and the men in charge of the reservoirs.

The resolution was agreed to.

THE FIRE ALARMS SYSTEM.

The report of the committee regarding the question of establishing a system of fire alarms in the city was then discussed.

The report has been already published in the "Bombay Gazette."

On the motion of Sir Phirozeshah Mehta, the report was approved and adopted.

Sir Phirozeshah remarked that the committee had very carefully considered the subject in consultation with the Commissioner before submitting their proposals to the Board.

The Corporation also adopted the report of the Committee regarding the improvement of private streets, which has already been published.

This concluded the business before the meeting.

JUTE FIRE AT HOWRAH.

A Case of Suspected Incendiarism.

The fire which broke out on Wednesday evening in a couple of jute godowns stocked with thousands of bales of jute valued about five lakhs and a half of rupees belonging to Marwari balers, at the West Patent Jute Press at Sulkea in Howrah was finally extinguished on Thursday, at 6-30 p.m., when the Calcutta Fire Brigade were withdrawn.

An examination of the place disclosed an unexpected state of affairs. The two godowns had appeared to be a veritable furnace as the fire raged from end to end and it was supposed that the entire stock of jute was hopelessly damaged. But the case was just the reverse. Most of the bales beyond being saturated with water were found merely singed. In consequence it is expected to save about 90 per cent. The buildings have been considerably damaged.

A discovery of considerable significance was made on Thursday afternoon which gives rise to the allegation that the conflagration was the result of incendiarism. A third godown also stacked with bales of jute adjoining the two damaged godowns was examined when the jute therein was found to be unaffected by the fire. But what was most significant was the discovery of a bale of jute almost centrally situated which afforded unmistakable evidence of an attempt to set the stack of jute alight. A hole about six inches in diameter was found to have been previously made in the centre of the bale where quite a number of partially burned charcoal cakes were found carefully deposited. By some unaccountable means the fire in the live charcoal cakes had been extinguished, hence apparently the intended conflagration in this godown did not take place. It is now believed that the stock of jute destroyed by the outbreak had been similarly set ablaze by some person or persons at present unknown. Mr. Murray, Deputy Superintendent of Police, is investigating the matter.

It appears that two engineers of the Howrah Brigade, named Gauler and Briggs, were taken ill during the operation on the fire on Wednesday night, the former suffering from heat-stroke and the latter from fever, owing to the hard and laborious time they had at the fire.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS:—Are you broken in your best by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cases. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

Makes The Hair Grow

We are talking about Ayer's Hair Vigor. Just note that word "Ayer's." You are perfectly safe with it. No harm to you or to your hair. Makes the hair grow? It certainly does. Stops falling hair, too. Remember, it's "Ayer's" we are talking about. Ask your doctor about your hair and about Ayer's Hair Vigor. Get his approval. Your own doctor and "Ayer's" make a strong combination. It means faith, confidence, satisfaction.

Ayer's Hair Vigor

DOES NOT COLOR THE HAIR

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.

GENEROUS OFFER.

The Proprietors guarantee Kaminia Oil to cure dandruff, Stop Falling Hair or Itching Scalp or Money Back.

But Kaminia Oil is more than a cure for dandruff—it will make hair grow on any head where the hair bulb is not altogether dead.

And we want every reader of the Gazette to know that Kaminia Oil is the most delightful hair dressing in the world. It is so pleasant to use, and its effect is so invigorating and refreshing, that it pleases everybody.

The woman of Paris, are as a rule, beautiful and keep beautiful, and a careful English observer who has travelled much claims that their beauty is due to their knowledge of how to keep their hair luxuriant, which they do so by using a superior hair tonic.

Many English and Indian women are as wise as French sisters, and that is why Kaminia Oil, the quick acting and greatest of all hair restorers and tonics, is now having such a tremendous sale in India.

Kaminia Oil is sold by leading druggists everywhere and in Bombay. At Tomson and Co., Kalbadevi at Re. 1-0-0 per bottle. V. P. P. extra. Please see that you get Kaminia Oil and no substitute.

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ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO.,
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Highest Credentials from H. H. The Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior, the Hon'ble Sir Lawrence Jenkins, Chief Justice of Bengal, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Batty, Mrs. Batty, the Hon'ble Sir N. G. Chandavarkar, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Batchelor, Mr. H. G. Gell, M. V O., Lt.-Col. Foreman, R. A. M. C., P. M. O., Lt.-Col. G. H. Bull, M. D., I.M.S., Lt.-Col. Peters, M.B., I.M.S., and Other High Personages.

STOCK:—LATEST and MOST PERFECT makes. PRICES—EXTREMELY MODERATE

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The City Line steamer City of Glasgow, 4179 tons, Captain H. Findlay arrived in harbour on Saturday from Liverpool, with a general cargo and passengers.

The steamer Queen Alexandra, 2,788 tons Captain T. Radcliffe, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Calcutta with a cargo of coal.

The Japan Line steamer Wakasa Maru, 3923 tons, Captain N. Nielson, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Kobe via intermediate ports with a general cargo.

The steamer Drumgoath, 2471 tons, Captain W. Robertson, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Middlesbro with a cargo of explosives and general.

The steamer Beme, 1,895 tons, Captain J. Younger, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Rangoon with a cargo of kerosine oil.

The Arab Steamers Company, Budrie, 1,613 tons Captain A. Fisher arrived in harbour yesterday from Mauritius via Karachi, with ballast.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Onda, 3,410 tons Captain S. B. Lane, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Rangoon, with a cargo of timber and grains and passengers.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Dwarka, 759 tons, Captain W. Moxon, arrived in harbour on Sunday from the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

The steamer Sutherland 2,177 tons, Captain A. Longstaff arrived in harbour on Sunday from Calcutta with a cargo of coal.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Linga, 3963 tons, Captain H. Rothwell sailed yesterday for Karachi via Coast ports with a general cargo and passengers.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Culna, 3963 tons, Captain J. Farquharson, sailed yesterday for Antwerp, with a general cargo and passengers.

The Bombay and Persia S. N. Co's steamer Rahmani, 1873 tons Captain T. L. Green, sailed yesterday for Mauritius via Karachi, with a general cargo and 85 deck passengers.

The steamer Baltic, 2,044 tons, Captain C. Camp, arrived in harbour yesterday from Port Louis with a cargo of sugar.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Upada, 3,382 tons Captain A. P. Logon, will sail to-day for Calcutta via Coast ports, with a general cargo.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Landaura, 2156 tons, Captain F. B. Gun-Cunningham, will sail to-day for Genoa with a general cargo.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIP.

H M S Highflyer.....Capt Le Mesurier.....R Navy
H M S Philomel.....Comdr Ballard.....R Navy
R I M S Lawrence...Comdr Harold ...Despatch Vessel
R I M S Dufferin...Comdr Vines.....R I M
R I M S Dalhousie.....Comdr Finnis.....R I M
R I M S Hardinge.....Comdr Hordern.....R I M

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—May 6.

Arabia .....4093 Palmer .....London...18-5...P & O Co
Baron Fairlie.... 2323 Foley.....K Nixon & Co
Beme.....1899 Younger.....Shaw Wallace and Co
Budrie.....1613 Fisher .....Arab S Co
Daylight ship .....3593 Anderson .....Standard Oil Co
Drumgoath.....Robertson.....
Dwarka .....759 Moxon.....M M and Co
Enala .....360 McLarin.....11-3.....K N & Co
Kawie .....2336 Coates .....Arab S Co
Koenig .....3176 Holdt.....A Strand & Co
Lawoe .....1817 Born .....Arab S N Co
Madura.....1273 Logan .....M M & Co
Pentakota.....2309 Stewart.....M M & Co
Patrick Stewart.....Townsend .... I G P Steamer
Patiala .....1929 Whytehead....P Gulf....M M & Co
Queen Alexandra...2758 Sadcliffe.....
Shah Jehan .....2635 McBean.....Shah S N Co
Seid .....565 Morin.....Arab S N Co
Schonfels .....3543 Denker.....W & A G & Co
Sutherland.....2277 Longstaff.....
Tynesider .....737 Thomson .....Arab Steamers Co
Upada.....3382 Hodgson .....M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—May 6.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Sicilia	3218	Manganzini...	Genoa	15-5	R Line.
C and B City of Glasgow	4179	Finlay	Karachi	19-5	K Nixon and Co
D&E Berbera	2702	Le Marchand			M M & Co
F Onda	3410	Lane			M M and Co
K Wakasa Maru	3923	Nicholson	Kobe	16-5	N Y Kaisha
M Umzumbi	2133	Robertson	Middlesbro		W & A Graham & Co
N Waddington Court	2195	Gleghorn	Genoa		W & A G & Co
P Uhenfels	3563	Erbo	Karachi	10-5	W & A G & Co
Q Islami	2545	Goode	Aden	8-5	Bo & P S N Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Clan Lindsay	2499	Scotland	Dunkirk		W&A G & Co
2 Elysia	3998	Haig	Liv'pool		W & A G & Co
3 Wotan	2103	Lorenzen	L'pool		W & A G & Co
4 Ile-de-la Reunion	3014	Moslo	Havre		J M & Co
5 Newby Hall	2839	Parker	L'pool	10-5	K N & Co
6 Himalaia	3152	Shack	Ant'p	10-5	J M & Co
7 Bregens	2086	Petris	Trieste	16-5	A L S N Co
8 Persia	3779	Ivancich	Kobe	7-5	A L S N Co
9 Beck bergen	2447	Band	Ant'p	4-5	T M & Co
10 & 11 Delta	4780	Mark	Shanghai	8-5	T & O & Co.
14 Dumra	762	Morrison			M M & Co
15 Barrister	3080	Smith	Hamburg	9-4	K N&Co
16 Landaura	2157	Cunningham	Genoa	4-5	J L & Co
16 Rahmani	1872	Green	Mauritius	4-5	Bo & P S N Co

Offside N.

Fitzclarence	2589	Neeton	Hamberg	J M & Co

H W P D

Ponani	552	Fakeera	Marmugoa	7-5

Bo S N Co

Kaveri	553	Mahomed	Bhownagar	8-5

Bo S N Co

ARRIVALS.

May	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
5	Dwarka	Moxon	Basreh, April 28
	Sutherland	Longstaff	Calcutta, Apl 24
	Onda	Lane	Rangoon, Apl 12
6	Budrie	Fisher	Mauritius, Ap 17
	Baltic	Camp	Pt Louis, Apl 24

DEPARTURES.

May	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
6	Linga	Rothwell	Karachi
	Culna	Farquharson	Antwerp
	Rahmani	Green	Mauritius

The following vessels obtained their portclearances yesterday :—

steamer Persia, Ivancich for Kobe.
" Upada, Logan for Calcutta &c.
" Landaura, Gun-Cunningham for Genoa, &c.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—

Steamer Sicilia, for Genoa, &c.
" Beme, for Rangoon, &c.
" Wakasa Maru, for Kobe, &c.
" Armand Behic, for Marseilles.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The B I S N Co's steamer Golconda, left London on the afternoon of the 4th instant.

The Societa Nazionale Di Servizi Marittimi Co's steamer Ischia, from Singapore left direct for Bombay on the 4th instant.

The Messageries Maritimes Co's steamer Armand Behic, left Colombo for Bombay on 4th instant and she is expected here on 8th instant at 5 a.m.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Moravia, left Trieste on the 3rd instant and is due here via Karachi about 26th instant. The same Co's steamer Semiramis, from Bombay arrived at Aden on the 6th instant morning.

The Ellerman Line steamer City of Birmingham, arrived at Marseilles homeward bound on Sunday the 5th instant. The same Co's steamer Lockaley Hall, passed Port Said outward bound on the 4th instant.

NURSING MOTHER, if you find your Milk either scanty or poor we strongly recommend you to take ANGEL'S GALACTOGOGUE, a most reliable preparation that produces a plentiful healthy and natural flow of Milk. It enriches the blood and converts the watery non-feeding fluid into a rich nutritious diet. To be had atMADON, SONS and Co., Crawford Market, Bombay.

CRICKET
FOR THE
MILLION.
SIX ATTRACTIVE ARTICLES BY

WILFRED RHODES
(of Yorkshire and England ; a prolific scorer off Australian bowling.)

J. T. TYLDESLEY
(of Lancashire ; England's greatest professional bat).

G. L. JESSOP
(whose hard hitting has revolutionised cricket methods).

P. R. LeCOUTEUR
(of Oxford University, Surrey and Gentlemen XI.'s; an Australian Rhodes' scholar).

M. C. BIRD
(Captain of Surrey ; he may yet captain, England).

E. H. D. SEWELL
(Coach at Oval ; a keen student of modern cricket).

WILL APPEAR IN THE
BOMBAY GAZETTE
IN MAY.

These articles are brightly written and full of the vigour of the game. They cover points that thousands of readers like to see discussed by practical cricketers with experience of first-class Cricket.

(2).—MAY 10th.
On Hitting
by G. L. JESSOP.

(3).—MAY 17th.
Great Games I have seen
by J. T. TYLDESLEY.

(4).—MAY 24th.
How to Win Matches
by M. C. BIRD.

(5).—MAY 31st.
The Psychology of Cricket
by P. R. LeCOUTEUR.

(6).—JUNE 7th.
"Googlie" Bowling
by E. H. D. SEWELL.

STANDARD OIL CO. OF NEW YORK,
MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY;

BRAND	Price. Rs. a. p.	
Snowflake 150 deg.	6 0 2	per case
White Rose, 150 deg.	5 12 2	do.
Chester, 125 deg.	4 12 2	do.
Devoes Brilliant 125 deg.	4 8 2	do.
Tiger 125 deg.	4 8 2	do.
Monkey Brand, 125°	4 5 2	do.
White Camelia 125° (in tins)	3 15 0	per two tins.
Elephant brand 125° (in tins)	3 15 0	do.
do. brand 125° (in bulk)	3 5 0	per 8 gallons.
Camel brand 125° (in tins)	3 15 0	per two tins.

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.

All cases oil sold by Standard Oil Co. of New York IS IMPORTED IN CASES.

Sandra Agent adds one anna to the above prices excepting for bulk.

Couria and Andheri Agents add one anna and Thana Agent adds 2 1-2 annas to the above prices.

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NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., is 2 annas per copy.

The rate for Subscribers is now Rs. 26 per annum in advance, post free.

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are considered to be the leading
PIANOS OF THE WORLD
At the Leipsic Conservatorium, the leading and celebrated musical institution of Germany of which Mendelssohn was the first director, nearly
ONE HUNDRED GRANDS
are in constant use.
The extraordinary capacity of these instruments for standing in tune is a feature of very great importance in India. The tropical models of
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may be depended upon to stand with perfect success as they have already stood the test of 25 years, the injurious effects of the extreme humidity and dry heat of India.
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MARCKS & CO., LTD.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to the Editor, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally, should be addressed to the General Manager. Communications should not be addressed to any individual members of the staff.

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The Bombay Gazette.
Tuesday, 7th May, 1912.

ITALY'S ECONOMIC FUTURE.

ITALY is a country with the glory of all history behind her. She is unsurpassed in fascinating interest and romance ; but her material greatness, if she is to have any, is before her. Thus Mr. James Devonport Whelpley, author of "the Commercial Strength of Great Britain" and "Germany's Foreign Trade, introduces one of his Trade of the World papers", in which he studies Italy's economic outlook and her growing strength against many difficulties. That prosperity will come to Italy ultimately, through agriculture, Mr. Whelpley finds it not difficult to believe. Her agriculture, supported by textile and other manufacturing interests, already promises greatness. In great areas of fertile soil there is salubrity of climate and a plentiful population accustomed to the tillage of the land, the power to grow and become strong from within. At no time in the history of the world was the prospect better for those who till the earth and in no country are the agricultural possibilities so promising of return as in Italy. In many regions in the North what can be done is fully demonstrated and miles upon miles of charming landscape are thickly dotted with small and prosperous towns separated only by intensely cultivated fields and splendid stretches of orchard. In the South the land is as good, but the water-supply is deficient. A few men control vast areas and lack sufficient capital or enterprise to make them productive. The state has recognised the desirability of advancing money, so far with no great results. A compulsory Land Act has been advocated, but it seems the small farmer is wholly unable to secure water by his own unaided effort and as is observed, it is a big undertaking for a poor state. But some day, when military wars are no longer deemed necessary, an economic war against adverse normal conditions may be waged in Italy which will drive malaria from the Campagna ; break up the big holdings elsewhere, institute state owned water-supply for irrigation and give to the home-seeking Italian such a chance upon his native soil as will enable him to stay in Italy with profit to himself, his family and the State.

The unskilled labourer may be indolent, but the mechanic is ingenious, industrious, well educated and becoming still more so, persistent in endeavour, cheerful under adversity and possessed of high ambitions and ideals for himself, his children and his country. Italy might have made much commercial progress through these men but for the war, which is destroying her trade with the East. That trade a few months ago was of enormous value and showed every sign of improvement. It was the foundation of the recent expansion of textile manufacture in Italy. But now Italy has no time for commercial expansion and other nations are stepping in where she had almost a monopoly. Italy to prosper must devote her attention principally to agriculture and to do so effectively must restrict the emigration of her people to the United States. In the last ten years it is shown that over two millions of Italians have gone to the States, the bulk of these being from southern Italy, which produces less desirable citizens than the north. It is the penalty the American people have to pay, says Mr. Whelpley, for the tremendous industrial growth of the last twenty years that the demand for unskilled labour has swelled the army of immigrants, thousands of whom are undesirable additions to the social structure and many thousands more hovering close to the line of undesirability. The Americans do not find themselves able to deal with the problem satisfactorily, but there is little wonder that the Italian workman is attracted to other lands when he compares the scale of living and wages elsewhere with those to which he is accustomed at home.

Mr. Whelpley's paper, we imagine, will not help Italy much along the way in which she should go, though he points one or two useful lessons of which note might be advantageously taken. He would not advise the investment of American capital in Italy as it can be much more profitably be employed in the West. And he points out that the advantage or profit of the immediate moment controls American enterprise to a large extent in all its foreign dealings, whereas the English, the Germans, in fact all other great foreign traders are willing to build for the future, sometimes without immediate gain and perhaps some loss. There are exceptions to this among Americans engaged in foreign trading, but they are so few as to become notable. Within the last few months, it is recorded an order for over a hundred thousand dollars worth of manufactured goods was lost in Italy to American bidders, because they were unable to meet the system of extended payments desired by the buyers and offered by the Germans. Although Mr. Whelpley pins his faith to the future of Italy depending on her agricultural development, he believes that she might develop her manufactures and the trade between the Mediterranean and the States would thus be materially expanded. As the agricultural industry of Italy increases its output, and as the demand of America for these products increases, there should be plenty of cargo both ways, which is one of the great secrets of profitable foreign trading. But before Italy can turn her attention to either agricultural or industrial interests she must bring to an end the war which is sapping her finances and will probably never bring to her a proportionate return on the outlay.

The Central Provinces.

THE year 1910-11 appears to have been a prosperous time in the Central Provinces, as we learn from the resolution on the administration report of the Revenue and Scarcity Department that much of what the cotton crop lost in bulk owing to excessive rain was made good to the cultivator by the very high prices which this staple commanded in the market; while the rice districts also came in for their turn of good fortune. The province has thus been fortunate in enjoying another year favourable both to the work of revenue administration and also to the welfare of all classes of the agricultural community. The area occupied for cultivation increased by 75,000 acres; there was a rise of 63,000 acres in the extent of tenant holdings, and rental collections were uniformly good ; while as regards land revenue, in spite of an addition of over four lakhs to the "malguzari" demand, the total arrears were practically obliterated. All this, of course, speaks of prosperity, and it is not surprising to find, therefore, that the people are being educated to an appreciation of new methods and ideas, notwithstanding Lord McDonnell's opinion to the contrary expressed a week or two ago when discussing Sir J. A. Miller's lecture on his old province. This progress is so marked that the Chief Commissioner is constrained to observe that the people's "confidence in Government has increased and yet their determination to better themselves by spontaneous effort so far from being undermined thereby is being strengthened and developed. The process of education is slow, we are told, and sustained effort is required, particularly in the matter of persuading cultivators to take advantage of irrigation facilities. But developments of the widest importance both to Berar and to the Central Provinces proper are already foreshadowed in the programmes of the Irrigation, Agriculture, Co-operative Credit, Veterinary and other Government departments. Many new schemes have been inaugurated and some have already passed the initial or experimental stage, and need only time to bring their promise to fulfilment. Co-operation between the Government and the people, and among the people themselves, gives the keynote to the situation. A striking instance is the new productive irrigation work at Asola-Mendha in the Chanda district which will shortly give this province its first experience of a Government Irrigation colony. Other examples of the spirit abroad are the Agricultural Associations and Co-operative Credit Societies of the value of which there is so much evidence in a number of the District Reports. A more satisfactory report would be difficult to imagine, and if the province continues its march forward in the same happy way, we see no limit to the possibilities before it of playing an important part in the industrial and political development of the country.

South African Cotton.

THE question of cotton-growing in South Africa, one which the Union Government is prosecuting with some vigour, has a double interest for us in Bombay. Possibilities of increased cotton-growing in any part of the world, especially a British dominion or dependency, must of necessity be of great moment in the principal cotton-manufacturing centre of India. Again, the subject is of interest on account of the effect, if cotton-growing can be effectively encouraged, which it may possibly have upon the question of Indian labour and immigration in South Africa. It will certainly enhance the value of Indian labour and its effect on the question, we have indicated, may, perhaps, be considerable. However, beyond that general statement, it is futile at present to speculate, and we may pass on to a brief consideration of the prospects of South African cotton-growing. These are disclosed in a report which has been prepared at the desire of the Union Government. It appears that there are millions of acres of land in the Union suitable for the cultivation of cotton on the "dry farming" principle, and the Government are endeavouring to induce farmers to turn their attention to the industry as being one that promises very profitable returns. Experiments have shown that cotton can be cultivated successfully with a smaller amount of rainfall than most commercial crops require. In the Rustenberg district the farmers are preparing to plant this season several hundred acres of cotton. At the experimental stations, which have been established in the Barberton, Zoutpansberg, and Rustenberg districts, about a dozen varieties of upland cotton have been grown, which are yielding over 1,718lb. of seed cotton per acre. This cotton was grown on non-irrigated land, but this season a comparative test is to be made with irrigated and non-irrigated land. The Government have been asked to pay a bonus on the cotton grown, by way of encouraging the cultivation of the crop, but they consider that this is unnecessary, as experience has shown that a profitable return can already be obtained without much difficulty.

The Moslem Purdah.

IN the current number of *East and West* "Elsa Kazi," writing from Karachi, makes a passionate appeal on behalf of Moslem women, with much of which the Western, who has never been able properly to appreciate the necessity for a strict purdah observance, will agree. The author begins with an attack on the inconsistent position taken up by Mahomedans. She—we presume the author is a woman—writes :—"Their religion, indeed, is like a rare flower, simple, pure, beautiful and of fragrance rich. But around that flower they have planted weeds which are full of worm and canker. And the flower amidst them looks not half so attractive as it ought to look. These weeds are the customs of Muslims." Hence she proceeds to demand why men who believe in an eternal spirit "who is all love and goodness," for the sake of a bad custom offend its laws. The Moslem claim that "purdah engenders purity and morality," is met by the charge that if Mahomedans are asked to explain what it means to be pure and moral "they do not know how to reconcile the definition of morality with the purdah." It cannot be claimed that the article "Aesthetics, Evolution and Purdah" is written in moderate or temperate style, nor is there anything to show that in her support the author has any real support of female Moslem opinion behind her, but this notwithstanding the article is telling and powerful, and should be of profound interest to those who in the past have been inclined to sympathise with the Indian idea of secluding its womanhood.

Is Horse-Racing a Cruel Sport?

Any literature dealing with the subject of horse-racing will be of interest just now to followers of turf matters in Bombay, and a pamphlet, written by the Editor of the *Animals' Friend*, will arouse some attention. The question Mr. Bell asks is, "Is horse-racing a cruel sport?" And he answers it, of course, in the affirmative. He seems to have been at some trouble to watch the sporting reports in the daily press for accidents and break-downs and, naturally enough, has succeeded in compiling a considerable list. But even so we do not think the *Animals' Friend* has made out a convincing case. We can agree with him to this extent that there are trainers and jockeys who are prepared to lend themselves to cruel and shady practices ; but on the other hand anybody who knows anything about racing knows that a race-horse represents considerable value to its owner and is the object of as much care and precaution as a child. There is less cruelty practised on race-horses than on other beasts of burden, and if we could secure Mr. Bell's presence in Bombay, we believe we could speedily convince him of the truth of this statement.

THE P. and O. Company's s. s. "Salsette," with the outward mails of the 26th ultimo left Aden at 11 p.m. on Sunday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 6 p.m. on Friday next.

THE P. and O. Co's s.s. "Moldavia" arrived at Plymouth on the morning of the 3rd instant.

YESTERDAY, being the anniversary of His Majesty the King-Emperor's Accession all Government vessels in the harbour were dressed with bunting from stem to stern. Royal salutes of 31 guns each were fired from H.M.S. "Highflyer" and H. M. S. "Philomel" at noon, and also from the Middle Ground battery in honour of the occasion.

YESTERDAY at 1 p.m., His Excellency Rear-Admiral the Hon. A. E. Bethell, K. C. M. G., Naval Commander-in-chief of the East India Squadron, accompanied by his flag captain, Captain Le Mesurier and his Secretary, Mr. Bennett, paid an official visit to Major-General G. F. Gorringe, C.M.G., D.S.O., commanding Bombay Brigade, who assumed the command of the Bombay Brigade on Friday last. A guard of honour of 100 rank and file, of the Warwick Regt., with band and regimental colour, was drawn up in the compound of the Headquarters of the Bombay Brigade, under the Command of Captain Waterworth, with Lieut. Halliley bearing the regimental colours. On arrival His Excellency was received by Major-General Gorringe and Captain McIver. Shortly after 1-30 p.m. Major-General G. F. Gorringe paid a return visit to the Rear-Admiral on board H. M. S. "High flyer."

IT has been decided that the annual examination of candidates for admission to the general list of the Indian Finance Department shall, in future, be held annually in the second half of December, instead of in November as hitherto.

THE Superintendent in charge of the Central Telegraph Office, Bombay, informed us yesterday that deferred foreign telegrams at half-rates, may be accepted via Eastern or Indo for Denmark and Iceland.

LIEUT. Cyril Goolden, R.N., who was flag-lieutenant on this station when Admiral Poe was here, and who continued with the same Commander-in-Chief on the South African and Mediterranean stations, has decided to go in for planting in Ceylon, where he has relatives as well as many friends. Lieut. Goolden, and Mrs. Goolden and child, arrived at Colombo on May 1st in the P. & O. "Nore." Mrs. Scoble Nicholson and Mrs. R. G. Coombe, of Haputale, Ceylon, are sisters of Lieut. Goolden.

UNDER THE SOUTHERN CROSS.

THE FEDERAL CAPITAL.

Sweepstakes and the Post Office.

ASSISTED IMMIGRATION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
*MELBOURNE, APRIL 22.

WORKS in the Federal capital territory other than those at the Royal Military College and the Action administrative block, are now hung up for lack of funds. This is a chronic state of affairs. It occurred last year in an even worse degree than now, and it will doubtless occur towards the close of every financial year till the city is built and occupied. Federal Ministers claim to be proceeding with the capital works as quickly as possible, and some have hinted that they will have the city ready for occupation by Parliament in five years. It will, therefore, come as a surprise to learn that the Home Affairs Department is working on the basis that it will take ten years to have the city far enough advanced to house the Federal Parliament. This is the accepted estimate of the experts employed. Money is available for certain special works, such as the erection of the power house on the banks of the Molonglo, but the tenders for the machinery have not been returned. When the power is ready, the department will proceed with its water supply and sewerage schemes, brickworks, and cottages for workmen all of which depend on electrical power and lighting. The surveying work has been concluded, and the plans are ready.

The Federal Government have decided on an important move forward in connection with the works at the Federal capital territory. These are held up mainly on account of the lack of funds, but this is a temporary difficulty. A greater trouble is that the land through which the water supply, sewerage, and electric pipes and mains are to run, and that on which roads are to be built, power houses and brick kilns erected, and a great ornamented lake prepared, is in the hands of private owners. The Home Affairs Department is now preparing notices for the compulsory acquisition of all lands within several miles of the city site. They will cost £600,000, and the lands will become the Commonwealth's property as soon as orders in council are signed. The secretary of the Home Affairs Department, Mr. D. Miller, has interviewed all the owners and occupiers, who will remain on the properties as tenants of the Government. This investment will return, according to official estimates, a safe 3 per cent. in rents. Later the rest of the territory will be bought, costing at least another £400,000.

THE BOARD IN DIFFICULTIES.

Frequent meetings have enabled the board of experts appointed to report on the capital city designs to reduce the number to eight. Here the members—Messrs. Coan, Kirkpatrick, and Smith—have for the present stuck. All the eight designs are thought to be worthy in certain essentials, and the work of choosing three and marking them first, second and third is one of great difficulties. The elimination of about 160 of the designs was easy. Many were merely scraps of paper Most, however, were cleverly and thoroughly constructed plaster casts of architects', engineers', or surveyors' ideals, and specially those from America, Germany, and France showed great breadth of view and experience of city planning. The board has agreed that the radial plan will be the best for the laying out of the city. Many of the designs fit this view, and some fit it, in the board's opinion, with remarkable skill. The board has formed a high opinion of the few designs remaining before them. They are finding it hard to reconcile the natural differences of opinion characterising three professions and choose the winning plans. It may be several weeks before the board has got over its present difficult stage, and reported to the Government on the prize-winning designs. The leading designs provide amply for public utilities. A lake on the Molonglo, with boulevards and drives, a stately Parliament House, a magnificent Government House, and a Prime Minister's residence are among the features to be found in most. One of the plans will win for its maker a prize of £1,750, but it is unlikely that he will be asked to help to construct the city. He will have made his design too grand for that. No Federal Treasurer could face the public with proposals for such a great expenditure as these designers expect. Like most competitive plans they represent recklessly extravagant but imposing erections. The Home Affairs Department will take the best ideas from the designs, and an Australian architect, surveyor, and engineer will probably be called in to assist with the city making.

SWEEPSTAKES AND POSTAL PROHIBITIONS.

Curiosity has been aroused by the attitude shown by the Postmaster-General (Mr. Frazer) towards the usual official interpretation of the famous section 57 of the Post and Telegraph Act, 1901. Under this clause the Minister has power to stop the correspondence of any person whom he suspects to be an agent for some lottery or institution mentioned in the Act. Almost since the beginning of Federation, the powers under this clause have been directed at Tattersall's sweeps, and correspondence which has been suspected of being connected with the famous lotteries has been interfered with by the officials on very many occasions. One of the most active Postmasters-General on this line of work was Mr. Thomas, who, on October 14 last, resigned his appointment at the Post-Office and became Minister of External Affairs. Mr. Thomas appeared to revel in prohibitions of Tasmanian correspondence. Just before he left office he brought his interference with business people's letters to a climax by stopping the correspondence of the Commercial Bank of Tasmania, Hobart. Previous to this in one week he prohibited the delivery of letters to 52 Hobart and Launceston residents. When Mr. Frazer assumed office on October 14, he was not long in accepting written undertakings from those whose letters had been held up that they would not offend against section 57 of the Act. By October 18 he had countermanded the order against the Tasmanian Commercial Bank, accepting a written undertaking and releasing a collection of almost 100,000 letters, Mr. Frazer has been quiet on the point of the section, but it is no secret that he does not believe in turning his department into a detective agency. He has said in as many words of several occasions that he thinks the Post Office should be as free a channel for communication as is compatible with morality and fair trade. Since he has been at the department there has been no prohibition of correspondence of people in Tasmania suspected of being connected with Tattersall's sweeps. Mr. Frazer has, so far as a search through the "Gazette" shows, prohibited the correspondence of two men. One lives in Suva and the other in Copenhagen. The long list of Hobart residents familiar in the days of Mr. Thomas as Postmaster-General is now not met with in the "Gazette." Mr. Frazer may be waiting for the busy race season, or he may intend to enforce the clause strictly later in the year.

The official view was given by the secretary of postal administration, Mr. Oxenham, in the Minister's absence. Mr. Oxenham said the department did not look for such cases, but that when they were brought under its notice it attended to them. Mr. Oxenham would admit no great change in policy. When asked to explain how it was that the crusade against certain Tasmanian residents had ceased, when Mr. Frazer assumed office, he said people had ceased to call the department's notice to offenders. He added that in certain cases, action had been taken during Mr. Frazer's term as Minister.

THE AUSTRALIAN MILITIA.

The scheme for the Australian militia, into which the adult compulsory trainees will be drafted on July 1, has been adopted by the Minister of Defence. A light horse brigade will consist of headquarters, three light horse regiments, one field artillery battery, and a light horse ambulance column, one light horse brigade transport and supply column, and one light horse field ambulance. The difference from the existing organisations is that the field troop engineers and half-company signallers are omitted. Light horse regiments will consist of three squadrons instead of four, but the establishment of each squad and regiment will be considerably increased. An infantry brigade will consist of brigade headquarters and four infantry battalions. An infantry division will consist of divisional headquarters, three infantry brigades, and the following troops :—Two squads light horse, two field artillery brigades (three in the British army), one Howitzer or heavy battery (one Howitzer brigade of two batteries in the British army, and one heavy battery), one division of the ammunition column, two field companies of engineers, one divisional signal company of engineers, one divisional T and S column (three companies at present, but four will be required). One divisional T and S pack (for which no provision is made at present), and three field ambulances. The allotment of these divisional troops in, say, three brigade areas will be as follows :—Two brigade areas will each provide four battalions of infantry, one field artillery brigade and a proportion of the divisional ambulance column, one field company of engineers, one company A.S.C., one field ambulance. One brigade area will provide four battalions of infantry, two squads, L.H., one howitzer of heavy battery, and a proportion of the divisional ambulance column, one divisional signal company of engineers, one company A.S.C., and one field ambulance. Thus each brigade area will provide a definite quota for its division, and thereby enable the division, to be formed without confusion when the time arrives.

ASSISTED IMMIGRANTS.

The Commissioner of Crown Lands and Immigration (Hon. F. W. Young) stated on Wednesday that until other arrangements were made for the selection in the United Kingdom of persons required to supply the demand in occupations and trades in which there was a shortage of labour in this State, the Immigration Department would accept nominations from manufacturers and other employers for persons required by them without the names of the intended immigrants being supplied, providing the following conditions were complied with :—

1. That the introduction of the persons nominated will not, in the opinion of the Minister, cause congestion in any occupation or trade.

2. That the intending employer undertakes to provide accommodation and employment for the immigrant at the current rate of wages on arrival.

3. That the immigrants will not be introduced under agreement without the approval of the Minister of External Affairs, as required by the Commonwealth Contract Immigrants Act, 1905.

The nominator would state on the form the number of persons required by him and the Chief Immigrant Agent would, if the nomination be approved, be instructed to select the workers, or, if the nominator so desired, they might be selected by the nominator's agent or representative in the United Kingdom, subject to the final approval of the Chief Emigration Agent. The assisted passage-money might be lodged by the nominator, or, if so desired, the nomination would be accepted subject to the payment by the nominee of the amount required to the Chief Emigration Agent in London.

As previously announced by him, said Mr. Young, the provision in the old regulations making the nominator responsible for his nominee remaining in the State for 12 months after arrival was not included in the form prescribed under the new regulations, as the Government considered that the attractions of the State would be sufficient to retain the assisted immigrants without imposing on the nominators there responsibility of keeping them here.

A.

THE MONSOON.

Weather Conditions off the Ceylon Coast.

It is interesting to learn from the *Times of Ceylon* of May 1st, that on that date the weather conditions in Colombo afforded strong evidence of the approach of the monsoon. In fact, even to the inexperienced eye, continued our contemporary, they appeared more like the precursor of the big burst than of the small monsoon. Towards afternoon a moderate wind prevailed, while the sea developed a South-West swell, the sky being typically monsoonish.

Captains of steamers are daily reporting having encountered monsoonish weather, and to-day the Captain of the "Wray Castle" reported that while passing the Basses he encountered a heavy South-West sea.

As a result of the swell, the South-West break-water was continually swept by the sea the whole day.

It is maintained by some that the south-west monsoon burst last night (April 30th), the disturbed condition of the elements this morning with the drop in temperature proving it.

NEXT TROOPING SEASON.

R.I.M. Ships to Undertake Home Runs.

Our Karachi correspondent informs us that for next trooping season it has been decided, not to charter the British India Steam Navigation Co.'s steamers for the Home work, but instead to send two Royal Indian Marine ships, the "Dufferin" and the "Hardinge." The "Dufferin" will make three trips Home from Karachi and one from Bombay, whole the "Hardinge" will make two trips from Karachi and two from Bombay. This programme will commence at the end of September.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
SIMLA, MAY 6.

The following is the programme of the Colonial reliefs :—

The R. I. M. S. "Northbrook" will leave Bombay with the 10th Hussars on the 22nd of October for Durban ; will leave Durban with the 20th Brigade, R. F. A., for Bombay on the 12th of November ; will leave Bombay with the 2nd Battalion, Gordon Highlanders for Durban on the 3rd of December ; will leave Durban on the 3rd with the 2nd Battalion, Duke of Cornwallis's Light Infantry, for Hong Kong on 23rd December ; will have Hong-Kong with 1st Battalion, Yorkshire Light Infantry, on the 7th of January next for Singapore ; will leave Singapore on the 25th of January next, with 2nd Battalion, East Kent Regiment for Madras.

[*By Telegraph to Perth W. A.]

REMARKABLE AFGHAN MOVE.

200 ARMED MEN PROCEED TO PERSIA.

To be Followed by a "Larger Incursion."

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MAY. 6.

A message to the *Times* from Teheran states that two hundred armed Afghans have crossed the Persian border, and that a larger incursion is said to be in preparation.

ANGLO-GERMAN RELATIONS.

An Interesting Diplomatic Appointment.

LONDON, MAY 6.

A report that Baron Marschall Von Bieberstein, German Ambassador in Constantinople, will shortly replace Count Metternich in London, is widely credited in Berlin. The Baron left Constantinople on Saturday.

It is pointed out that he is mainly responsible for Germany's unique influence with Turkey, and it is agreed that the appointment, if confirmed, is of the greatest importance and will possibly mark a new epoch in Anglo-German relations.

The *Neueste Nachrichten* says that the removal of Baron Marschall Von Bieberstein from Constantinople at such a critical period shows how great is the importance at present attached to Germany's representation in London. The paper says, "One can now look forward to further Anglo-German negotiations with greater confidence than in the past."

THE BONNOT BAND.

Vengeance on a Workman for Assisting the Police.

PARIS, MAY 6.

A workman, suspected of revealing the hiding place of a member of the Bonnot band arrested at Lille, was yesterday inveigled out of town by a comrade named Bille, who shot him dead on the highway in the presence of three passers-by. Bille escaped into the forest which is now surrounded by troops and police.

THE "OCEANA."

Another Big Recovery of Bullion.

LONDON, MAY 6.

Four boxes of gold and four boxes, together with 287 bars of silver, valued at £54,800, were recovered from the "Oceana" on Saturday and Sunday. The bullion room is being blown open.

THE CHINESE NAVY.

New Training Ship Launched in America.

PHILADELPHIA, MAY 5.

The Chinese Minister's daughter, to-day, baptised the Chinese cruiser "Fei-Hung," launched at Camden. The vessel will be used as a training ship. She was originally ordered for the Imperial Government.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, MAY 6.

The deaths are announced of the Bishop of Truro, and of Colonel Michael Kerin.

[The Rt. Rev. Charles William Stubbs became Bishop of Truro in succession to Dr. Gott in 1906 at the time being Dean of Ely. Dr. Stubbs was born in 1845, and was educated at Cambridge. He became vicar of Granboro (Bucks) in 1871; Stoke-Canon (South Devon) in 1894; Rector of Wavertree, Liverpool, in 1888, and Dean of Ely in 1894. He was a notable preacher and platform speaker, and was the author of numerous publications dealing mainly with theological and ecclesiastical affairs.]

[Colonel Michael Kerin, who was nearly 56 at the time of his death, was a distinguished officer of the R.A.M.C., who had served in Burma in 1885-6 (medal and clasp), in South Africa in 1899-90 (mentioned in despatches, Queen's Meda, two clasps) and the North West Frontier of India in 1908 (despatches, medal with clasp). His last services in India were in the Lucknow district.]

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

ADEN, MAY 5.

The P. and O. Co's. s.s. "Salsette" left here at 1 p.m. for Bombay with the outward mails of the 26th ultimo.

The P. and O. Co's. s.s. "Morea" left with the mails for Colombo and Australia at 12 (midnight).

INDIAN AGRICULTURE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 6.

The Secretary of State for India has sanctioned the creation of two temporary appointments of Supernumerary Agriculturists for the Indian Agricultural Service in connection with the formation of a leave reserve for the service. The appointments which have been recruited for from Home will be absorbed in due course on the occurrence of permanent vacancies in the service.

The Secretary of State for India has sanctioned the deputation to Europe for seven months this year of one of the Divisional Inspectors of Agriculture of the Bombay Agricultural Department to study the system of farming and farm organization in England and France.

His Excellency the Viceroy received the Maharaja of Holkar yesterday morning.

THE TURCO-ITALIAN WAR.

Belligerents' Losses at Rhodes Island.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

ROME, MAY 5.

The Italian flag has been hoisted on Rhodes Island. Five Italians were wounded in the fighting during the disembarkation of the Italians. It is believed that the enemy suffered heavy loss. Fifty of them were captured, including a squad of Turkish regulars.

The work of clearing the Dardanelles has begun.

How the Italians Won.

LONDON, MAY 6.

According to Italian despatches, the disembarkation of the troops and material was accomplished in Kalitea Bay, eight miles south of the town of Rhodes, and lasted from four in the morning till two in the afternoon.

No opposition was encountered. The Italians immediately advanced on the town of Rhodes. The Turks were repeatedly compelled to retire on the town before the Italian rifle fire and bayonet charges. At seven o'clock in the evening, the advance was stopped, the troops being then within half-an-hour's march of the town.

An envoy was sent to the Governor of Rhodes to demand the surrender of the town. The Governor replied that he had no means of resisting the Italians and was unable to control the garrison, which retired to a plateau, on which the Italian ships opened fire.

Subsequently the Italian flag was hoisted over the town.

LATER.

The work of clearing the mines from the Dardanelles has been begun. The weather is delaying the opening of the Straits.

CALCUTTA GAMBLERS.

Heavy Sentence in the Cotton Case.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 6.

Before Mr. Keays, Second Presidency Magistrate, Ram Pertab Nimani and fifteen others, including Lachmi Narain Bania, were re-arraigned on a charge of cotton-figure gambling in Bow Bazar Street. All the accused were convicted under the Calcutta Police Act. The first was sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment. The second to four days' rigorous imprisonment, the third, fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh, thirteenth and fourteenth were fined Rs. 20 each, in default to undergo seven days' imprisonment. The eighth, ninth, tenth, eleventh, twelfth and thirteenth were fined Rs. 10 each, or four days' rigorous imprisonment in default. The accused intended to move the High Court to-day against the order.

LATER.

At the High Court this afternoon before Mr. Justice Holmwood and Mr. Justice Imam an application was made on behalf of the accused in the cotton gambling case who were convicted this morning by the Second Presidency Magistrate. Their Lordships issued a rule on the Chief Magistrate to show cause why the convictions and sentences should not be set aside. Two accused who were imprisoned were admitted to bail,

MAHSUD RAIDS.

Whole Section of Sowars Cut Down.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, MAY 6.

A Quetta telegram to the *Civil and Military Gazette* states that twenty-one sowars of the Zhob Militia, who had been out on escort duty were attacked on April 16th, by a body of Mahsud raiders, and the whole of the advance section was shot down. The rest of the pary hurried up and opened fire, but the raiders had the advantage of cover in the hills and managed to escape, their casualties being five killed, three wounded, one horse shot and five rifles taken.

A PRISON TRAGEDY.

Young Soldier of the K.O.S.B. Commits Suicide.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, MAY 6.

A young private of the King's Own Scottish Borderers, suffering imprisonment at the Lucknow Military Prison, has committed suicide by cutting his throat.

A BENGALI GHOUL.

Sadhu Caught Desecrating a Grave.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, MAY 6.

The Lucknow police have arrested a Bengali *sadhu* named Ganesh Chander Karmokar discovered opening the grave of a Hindu woman freshly buried. The accused was placed before the City Magistrate and in admitting his guilt said he had violated other graves previously.

EDUCATION OF WOMEN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, MAY 6.

The fourth anniversary celebration of the Bharat Stri Mahamandal has been held at Lahore at the residence of Mrs. Sarala Devi Chowdharani, General Secretary, who gave an account of the work done. Brauches have been opened in different parts of India and education has been carried on among married women. Autograph letters of sympathy were read from Lady Hardinge and Sir Louis and Lady Dane and some ladies from America.

TROUT BREEDING IN PUNJAB.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, MAY 6.

Satisfactory evidence is published of the success of the trout-breeding experiment inaugurated by Sir Louis Dane in the Beas and its tributaries. Good sized fish, females, full of roe, had been caught in the Kulu Mandi and the Dwa.

THE BENGAL CHAMBER.

Friday's Resolutions Cabled to England.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 6.

The resolutions adopted at Friday's special general meeting of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce were telegraphed at once to the principal London and provincial newspapers and also to the Secretary of State for India, the Marquis of Lansdowne, Lord Curzon, the Earl of Minto, the Earl of Elgin, Sir J. D. Rees, M.P., and Mr. W. J. M. McCaw M.P.

The Bengal Chamber of Commerce, in a memorandum to the Chairman of the Calcutta Improvement Trust, emphasize the inconvenience caused by inadequate traffic facilities and acute difficulty in the housing of employes, the consequence being that several hours are added to the working day of ordinary clerks and the labouring classes. The Chamber favours the construction of new thoroughfares rather than the widening of old. The old Howrah Bridge should be re-erected at Katkhole, north of the present site and tolls levied for the upkeep.

For the working classes trams and cheap motor-omnibuses should be utilised. The Chamber draws the attention to the urgent need for more intelligent and efficient traffic regulation by the police. On the subject of re-housing, it defends bustees as less insanitary than chawls. In the suburbs where land is cheap enough they would be more popular with labourers.

LATER

At a meeting of His Excellency's Executive Council at Darjeeling this morning, last Friday's Chamber of Commerce meeting was discussed at length, the meeting lasting several hours. The resolution asking for increased representation on the Bengal Legislative Council was discussed and it is understood the Government did not see how the present proportionate representation could be interfered with or altered.

ORISSA TENANCY BILL.

Reasons for Withholding Viceroy's Assent.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

SIMLA, MAY 6.

The Legislative Department has issued the following Press communique;—

With reference to certain statements made at a recent meeting of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce in connection with the Orissa Tenancy Bill, the Legislative Department is authorised to state that the decision of His Excellency the Viceroy, to withhold his assent to the Bill as passed, was solely due to obvious political and administrative considerations. The Bill was passed by the Bengal Legislative Council at 1 p. m. on the 27th of March, and was taken on the same day for His Excellency's assent before his departure from Calcutta in view of the contentious nature of the Orissa Tenancy Bill, of the opposition raised to it in the Council by representatives of Bihar and Orissa and in view of the fact that in a few days' time the province of Orissa would be separated from Bengal, and would become incorporated in a province that was shortly to have a Legislative Council of its own, capable of dealing with provincial legislation in accordance with its requirements. The Viceroy, in consultation with his constitutional advisers, decided to withhold his assent to the Bill and to leave to the newly-formed Government of Behar and Orissa the task of passing such legislation as might be necessary to meet local needs. The decision of the Viceroy was at once communicated verbally to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal with the reasons upon which it was based. The action of the Viceroy in this matter is not without precedent.

A MOSLEM QUARREL.

Rival Kazis at Poona in Court.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, MAY 6.

A case of defamation, which has been engaging the attention of the local magistrate for some time past was decided to-day, when Khan Bahadur Kazi Ajmuddin was fined Rs. 200 for defaming Kazi Abid. The defamation consisted in the publication of printed leaflets by Khan Bahadur Kazi Ajmuddin wherein he asserted that he was the real Kazi of Poona and that Kazi Abid had no right to the title. The magistrate held that Kazi Abid had proved his claim to be hereditary Kazi by documentary evidence derived from Moghul times while the defendant had failed to make good his claim.

BIG BENGAL CANAL DISPUTE.

To be Settled by Arbitration.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 6.

The dispute between the Secretary of State and Messrs. Burn and Co., arising out of the contract for the construction of the Tribeni Canal in Champaran, North Behar, was originally referred for arbitration to Mr. Beachcroft, I. C. S., That gentleman has however been made a Judge of the Calcutta High Court and the parties have selected Mr. Watson, Additional District Judge of the Twenty-four Parganas in his place. Mr. Watson will enter upon the arbitration proceedings at once and it is expected they will last several months. A sum of eleven lakhs is involved.

THE LATE MR. STEAD.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 6.

A public meeting of the citizens of Calcutta was held this afternoon to place on record their sense of the deep and irreparable loss which India sustained in the death of Mr. W. T. Stead. Mr. Surendra Nath Banerjee presided. A resolution expressing regret was adopted. A strong committee was formed to raise subscriptions for the perpetuation of the memory of Mr. Stead.

KARACHI'S FUTURE AS A PORT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, MAY 6.

In connection with the change of the capital to Delhi the *Sind Gazette* is informed by the P. and O. Co., that the Company may send one or two intermediate steamers to Karachi during the passenger season outward and homewards as a facility for the travelling public, but that at present there is no intention of sending the Company's mail steamers to this port.

NEWS LATER THAN THE MAIL

THE "TITANIC" DISASTER.

Array of Horrors in Ship's Last Moments.

ALIEN MUTINEERS' BRUTALITY.

The following news later than the mail appears in the Australian papers :—

New York, April 21.

Of seven nameless infants among the rescued one is suffering from scarlet fever, and another is suffering from meningitis. Several survivors are ill with pneumonia. A 12-months-old son of Mr. Allison, a Montreal banker, is the sole survivor of a family of four that sailed from England on the "Titanic."

Charles Williams, the racquets champion, was among the rescued.

When the Titanic's boilers exploded the ship's barber was blown off the deck.

Mr. Ismay was rescued in his slippers, pyjamas, and overcoat. He was dazed with the cold at the time. Several narratives show that he assisted actively in the filling and lowering of the boats.

Several foreigners made an ugly rush to board the boats at one stage, but Mr. Murdock, the chief officer confronted them with a revolver and said, "I will kill the first man who rushes." Three rushed, and Mr. Murdock brought two of them down, one being shot through the head and the other being shot through the jaw. A quartermaster felled the third.

President Taft has been informed that Major Butt shot twelve persons, who attempted to rush the boats and that he was then shot himself.

The last scene presented an agonising array of horrors. As the ship split, her stern rose precipitately and scores of persons leaped overboard, while others scrambled madly up towards the stern. As the incline became steeper hundreds lost their footing and tobogganed downward shrieking pitiably.

Hundreds, who escaped the vortex, clung to the wreckage and the rafts.

It is believed that 800 persons jumped off as the vessel sank, but only the hardiest could withstand the icy water. As a rule a few vigorous strokes were made, and then is stiffened form floated away.

Numerous persons who embarked on collapsibles were subsequently picked up by the life-boats.

Mr. Contam, the telegraph operator on the "Carpathia," states that Mr. Philip's (the "Titanic's" operator) last message to him was "Come quickly. The engine-room has filled to the boilers."

A boat commanded by the purser was capsized, owing to three women rushing hysterically to the side to say farewell to their relatives. It is believed that not one of the 30 women on the boat was rescued.

Result of Blind Faith.

The following account amplifies a Reuter's cable dealing with the same subject :—

Three French survivors, who were playing cards when the vessel struck, state that they heard a violent noise like that of the screws racing, and when they went out on deck they saw the ice rubbing the vessel's side. A tremendous list followed. There was a momentary panic, but it speedily subsided. Confidence was restored by the captain saying :—"Let everyone don a life-belt. It is more prudent." The band then played popular airs in order to reassure the passengers. No one wanted to go in the boats, as all believed they were running no risk by remaining on board. Hence some of the boats contained only a few passengers. The three French survivors were in rowed half a mile away from the wreck, and its occupants witnessed a fairy-like spectacle, the "Titanic" illuminated and stationary, resembling a fantastic stage picture. Suddenly the lights were extinguished, and there was an immense clamour, the air resounding with a supreme cry for help and shrieks of agony. The august Titanic sank quietly. The suction was imperceptible, but there was a great back-wash. After the boat left the wreck, several passengers were seen launching with difficulty a collapsible. Fifty persons got into the collapsible, but the latter gradually filled with water, and the majority of its occupants either sank or died from cold.

Immediately after the collision many of the passengers retired to their beds, as they were convinced the vessel would not sink. Others stood at the rail and ridiculed as land-lubbers those who were taking to the boats.

Weak and Unskilled Stewards.

The Countess of Rothes, who is an expert oarswoman, practically commanded her boat. When she found that the men at the oars could not row properly, she set several women to row in the places of weak and unskilled stewards.

Some survivors have spread stories of frenzied members of the crew committing atrocities, including the shooting of passengers in the boats and the braining of swimmers attempting to enter the boats, but the majority of those interviewed do not confirm the stories.

The "Carpathia's" refusal to answer questions while on her way to New York is said to have been due to the physical exhaustion of her telegraph operator.

Superstition saved the life of Mrs. Fison, of Vancouver. She was on a visit to some friends in England, and on reading in an almanac that a great ocean disaster was likely to occur about the middle of April she refused to return home during that month, although she had been urged by her husband to come on the "Titanic."

The United States House of Representatives has adopted a Bill authorising American warships to shell any icebergs found floating in the steamer tracks in the Atlantic. It is hoped that in addition to providing target practice for the warships the shelling will help to clear the icebergs from the path of navigators.

New York, April 22.

The crew of the wrecked White Star liner "Titanic," except those sub-pœnaed to give evidence before the Senate committee, have left for England on the steamer "Lapland." Interviewed shortly before they left, the seamen stated that they had no boat drill during the voyage. When the boats were being launched, they believed they saw the lights of fishing-smacks about five miles away, but although some of the survivors rowed desperately towards the spot afterwards they failed to find any fishermen.

The steerage passengers on the "Titanic" included 120 from Marseilles.

Colonel Astor, after placing his wife in a boat, asked for permission to accompany her, but the second officer replied, "No, sir, no man must enter a boat until all the women are off." The Colonel then assisted in clearing other boats and in reassuring nervous women.

Survivors' Stories.

The following amplifies the summary of the statement of Lady Duff-Gordon cabled by Reuter:—

Our boat was the 12th or 13th launched, and it contained five stokers, two Americans named Solomon and Stengel, two sailors, my husband and myself, and Miss Frank (an English girl). Numbers of men standing near joked us because we were going out. One said, 'You'll get your death of cold.'

"After we had cruised around amid the ice for two hours we suddenly saw the "Titanic" give a curious shiver, and after that there were no lights on the ship except those from a few lanterns. We heard a great screaming from the docks. The stern lifted into the air. There was a tremendous explosion and then another explosion. The whole forward part went under, and the stern rose a hundred feet, like an enormous black finger against the sky. Little figures hung to the point of the finger for a while, and then dropped into the water screaming in an agonising manner. I never before heard such a continued chorus of utter agony. A minute or two later the "Titanic's" stern slowly disappeard as though a great hand was pushing it gently under the waves. As the vessel sank the screaming of the poor souls aboard seemed to grow louder. We were 200 yards away watching her go down slowly, almost peacefully.

The very last cry came from a man. "My God! My God!" he cried in a monotonously dull and hopeless way. There was one iceberg, possibly the one the "Titanic" struck, that seemed to pursue us, and our rowers made frantic efforts to get past it. At last morning came, and on one side we saw icefloes and big bergs, while on the other we were horrified to see a school of tremendous whales. We then caught sight of the "Carpathia" looming up in the distance and heading straight for us.

"We were too numbed with cold and horror to utter a sound. More than 50 women, including 15 brides, lost their husbands in the disaster. The gloom on the "Carpathia" was ghastly. I buried myself in a cabin and did not come on deck again until we reached New York."

Mrs. J. Brown, wife of a Denver mine-owner, in describing the aftermath of the collision, says:—"The whole thing was so formal that it was difficult to realise it was a tragedy. Men and women talked and laughed in little groups. I was looking at the boats that had been launched, when two men seized me and threw me into one, saying 'You're going, too.' After tucking the women in, many of the men went off to the restaurant to smoke. Knowing how cold the water was, I took my life-belt off because I resolved that if I had to drown, it would be better not to linger over it. I then took an oar and kept myself warm by rowing. After our boat had picked up many persons a great wave came, and we knew the "Titanic" had gone. One man on the boat began to complain that we had neither food, water, nor compass, and I called out to him. 'Be quiet or you will go overboard.' After dawn we witnessed a wonderful sight. First of all the sky was grey. Then came a flood of light, and the sun rose, a ball of red fire, illuminating 40 miles of icebergs."

Some Serious Charges.

Whitely, a first-class steward from the "Titanic" is now in hospital suffering from frozen feet. He states that he over-heard a remarkable conversation between two seamen, who had been on the look-out in the crow's nest on the ill-fated liner immediately prior to the disaster. One said that 15 minutes before the collision he reported to Mr. Murdock, the chief officer, on the bridge, that he fancied he saw an iceberg ahead. Twice afterwards he (the look-out man) and his companion warned Mr. Murdock, but the latter only became indignant and paid no attention to the warnings. One of the look-out men added, "No wonder Murdock shot himself."

Whitely says that while he was assisting to launch the life-boats he was caught by a rope as it was being uncoiled and was thrown into the sea. A life-boat kept him afloat until he found an oak wardrobe that rose to the surface after the "Titanic" sank. Two other men scrambled on to the wardrobe, but they subsequently dropped off exhausted.

At daybreak he (Whitely) saw a collapsible raft, black with men all standing. He swam to it, but he was not allowed on board. He was told, "It's thirty lives against yours." He prayed that someone on the raft might die so that he might take his place. Someone did die shortly afterwards, and he was then allowed on board. Afterwards he was transferred to seven of the "Titanic's" life-boats lashed together, and it was while he was there he overheard the conversation between the two look-out men. The latter are, he believes, returning to England on the Lapland.

Mr. Thomas McCormick, laid up in hospital suffering from wounds in the head, declares that he jumped into the sea as the "Titanic" was sinking. He got his hands on to the gunwale of a life-boat, but some of the crew struck him on the head and tore his hands loose. After repeated futile efforts to board that boat, he swam to another boat and was given a similar reception. Finally, however, Miss Mary Murphy and her sister Kate pulled him on board, despite the efforts of the crew to keep him off.

A Millionaire's End.

Mr. James Etches, a steward, states that he assisted Mr. Guggenheim (an American millionaire) and his secretary to dress in life-belts and sweaters, but afterwards he found them in evening dress helping the women into the boats.

Torn to Bits.

Mr. A. Deck, one of the rescued passengers, states: "Mr. Andrews, one of the designers of the "Titanic," went below just after the collision and on returning to the deck he reported to a group of passengers, The vessel is torn to bits below, but she will not sink if the bulkheads hold. She has been ripped by an underlying peak of ice and many of her forward plates have been torn from the bolts." It seemed impossible that this could be true, and many of the group merely smiled.

The Inquiry.

The Senate Committee's inquiry into the disaster was continued at the Waldorf Astoria Hotel on Saturday night. As the proceedings were about to begin the Press photographers exploded a flash-light, and the chairman protested against the action as intolerable. Bride, who was assistant telegraph operator on the "Titanic," was wheeled into the inquiry-room, owing to his feet being crippled.

Mr. Lightoller, the second officer of the "Titanic," stated that he discussed with Captain Smith the nearness of the icebergs, but the captain did not tell him to slow up. Witness did not think an additional look-out was necessary. He heard the captain's last command, "Put the women and children into the boats and lower away," and every woman he saw, with the exception of the stewardesses, he put into the boats.

Captain Amundsen's View.

Auckland, April 22.

Captain Amundsen, the discoverer of the South Pole, in the course of an interview to-day, expressed the opinion that the "Titanic" did not actually ran into the exposed body of an iceberg, but struck a far projecting "foot," extending out beneath the water. A steamer coming into contact with such a foot would truly be rapped open as though by a gigantic knife. Voyagers in the Arctic seas were always very careful not to approach bergs too closely for fear that one of these feet or spurs might pierce their vessel. He thought it remarkable, if the night were so bright and clear, that the iceberg was not noticed sooner. Captain Amundsen stated that at night icebergs threw off a light, and could be seen by experienced eyes for a considerable distance.

TRIANGULAR CRICKET.

London, April 20.

The South African team to take part in the triangular contests has reached London. G. Allsop, the manager of the team, in the course of an interview, said he did not think Hill, Tramper, and the other men, who stood out of the Australian team, would be missed as much as had been anticipated.

F. Mitchell, a member of the South African team, said he expects to see the Australians prove a good deal better than some people think.

G. A. Faulkner (South Africa), writing to the "Sportsman," said that England would have no difficulty in annexing premier honours. The Australians were not likely to be so successful as in 1909, though he thought they would be a far more difficult team to beat than was imagined at present. The Australians were likely to take second place.

J.W.H.T. Douglas (England) in the course of an after-dinner speech, said that the Australian team included many good men, and there was no reason why they should not become a good side.

London, April 22.

G. S. Crouch, the manager of the Australian eleven, and C. B. Jennings a member of the team, have arrived in London. Mr. Crouch states that all the members of the team are in the best of health. The team comprises young and intensely keen men. They will not be handicapped by the lack of fast bowlers as much as many expect.

TURCO-ITALIAN WAR.

Constantinople, April 20.

Ships quitting the Dardanelles report that in the recent bombardment of the forts, the Italian fire was badly directed at the outset, but it improved later on. The shots from the forts fell short. A Turkish gun-boat was sunk by the Italians.

When the Italian ships fired upon Vathi, on Rhodes Island, the garrison retired inland and abandoned the town. The prisoners, thereupon, broke from the gaol.

Thirty vessels are held up in the Bosphorus, and they are unable to proceed to the Mediterranean, while incoming merchantmen have had to anchor in Besika Bay. It is likely that the Straits will not be re-opened for ten days.

The Italians, when off Rhodes Island, seized a yacht belonging to the Khedive of Egypt.

Rome, April 20.

Italy's object in bombarding the forts at the Dardanelles was merely to make a demonstration in the hope of inducing the Turkish fleet to come out and give battle. The Italians cut the cables in the vicinity of the Straits. None of the Italian ships sustained damage in the firing from the forts.

MOROCCAN MUTINY.

Tangier, April 22.

At the outbreak of the mutiny at Fez, the mutineers disarmed and imprisoned eight French civilians. They then murdered 15 French military instructors, and after mutilating the bodies they paraded with them through the streets. The better-class Moors hid Europeans in their house.

A telegraph clerk, named Baclan, would not forsake his post, although the mutineers killed three of his comrades. He telegraphed the news of the revolt to Tangier, and added: "I am at my post awaiting my turn."

HOME RULE BILL.

London, April 22.

The general council of the Irish County Councils has declared that the financial clauses of the Home Rule Bill are unsatisfactory, and they need drastic amendment. The general council asserts that the minimum demand must include (1) Ireland's retention of all her taxes, subject to a contribution of 9 per cent. to Great Britain; and (2) the Irish Parliament's control of all the Irish services.

THE FATAL CIGARETTE.

London, April 22.

The widow of the late Charles Conder, the artist, died in London last night from shock. She was smoking a cigarette in bed and her night-dress as well as the bed-clothes caught fire, with the result that she was severely burned.

RELIEF FOR THE STRIKERS.

London, April 21.

Sir Wm. Hall-Jones, High Commissioner for New Zealand, has distributed £2,433 among the people in districts, where the distress caused by the recent strike of miners is most acute. The money was raised mostly by newspaper subscriptions in New Zealand.

AMERICAN FLOODS.

New York, April 20.

The dykes along the Missouri River near Beulah, burst yesterday, and a great volume of water swept over the surrounding country, with the result that many persons were drowned. One report places the number of dead at 200, but there is no chance of verifying these figures at present.

Six thousand refugees from the recent floods are still being maintained in camps by public charity.

AMENITIES AT OOTACAMUND.

Movement to Secure a Town Assembly Hall.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

OOTACAMUND, MAY 6.

The want of a public town hall in this station has been keenly felt for the past decade, since the Assembly Rooms were leased by Government and the office of Superintendent of Police located there. On Saturday a meeting was convened as a result of the energy of Captain Barrow with a view to securing the rooms for public purposes. The attendance was very representative. The chair was taken by the Governor and amongst those present were General Sir Edmund Barrow, the Maharaja of Bobbili, the Hon. Mr. Atkinson, Sir Harold Stuart, Mr. Sivaswamy Iyer, Lieut.-General Sir J. B. Woon, Mr. Wynch, Surgeon-General Bannerman, Mr. Lionel Davidson and most officials, civil and military.

The Governor, in a sympathetic speech, gave a sketch of the history of the Assembly Rooms since 1893, and dwelt on the successful theatricals and entertainments which had been held here in other times.

Mr. Atkinson moved the first resolution which ran as follows:—That it is desirable on social grounds to establish a public assembly room at Ootacamund with a view to public meetings, balls, concerts, theatricals, and lectures being given and that an effort be now made to procure the old Assembly Rooms for the purpose at a fixed annual rental.

This was seconded by General Sir Edmund Barrow and carried unanimously.

Sir Harold Stuart moved the second resolution that a temporary committee be appointed to investigate ways and means and to submit definite proposals to another general meeting to be held on the 18th inst.

This was seconded by General Sir J. B. Woon and carried unanimously.

ALLEGED NEPOTISM.

Stormy Meeting of Madras Ratepayers.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

MADRAS, MAY 6.

The undesirability of the employment of relations of Commissioners in the Corporation of Madras, formed the subject of an animated discussion at a meeting of ratepayers of the fourth and fifth municipal divisions, held yesterday evening under the chairmanship of Dr. Krishnaswamy Iyer.

Several speakers spoke for and against the resolution. Many of the opposers, while endorsing the principle underlying the resolution, were emphatically of opinion that no case had been made out for passing it. A resolution recognising the principle that no Commissioner should recommend any relative of his to the President or other members of the Executive, and expressing the conviction that no Commissioner should place himself under any obligation to the President or Executive under any circumstances whatever, was eventually put to the vote and declared carried by a majority.

The meeting was a stormy one.

A BOGUS LAW INSTITUTE.

Convicted Professor's Appeal Rejected.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, MAY 6.

In the Chief Court to-day, the appeal was rejected by Mr. Justice Robertson in the case of the Crown versus Bishambhordas Loombe, under Section 420 for having started and conducted a Law and Science Institution at Ludhiana, professing to prepare candidates for High Court vakils' examination. The conviction and sentence of the lower court of one year's rigorous with two months' solitary imprisonment was upheld.

A YOUTHFUL CRIMINAL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, MAY 6.

In the District Magistrate's Court to-day Mr. Richards sentenced a 17-year old postal employee to six years' rigorous imprisonment on three charges of doing away with hundreds of letters containing hundis, cheques etc., to the value of some thousands of rupees. His duty was to collect letters from pillar boxes and he pleaded "guilty" to removing the stamps, and retaining the contents, which the police recovered in his house.

Mr. Finlay, I. C. S., has been selected to be attache to the Legislative Department, Government of India, for training in bill drafting.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

THE ENTENTE CORDIALE.

France and Morocco.

GERMAN DEFENCE BILLS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

PARIS, APRIL 20.

M. Poincare, in his speech at the unveiling of the Queen Victoria monument, at Nice, dwelt upon the success with which the statue symbolised the dignity, calm, and simplicity of her Majesty, as well as the sincere gratitude of the people. He passed in review the main features of her long life, the anxious and uncertain beginning of her reign, then the happiness of her marriage with a consort worthy of her, and from whom she had thankfully accepted the daily inspiration of a noble intelligence. After touching upon the joys and sorrows of Queen Victoria's family life, M. Poincare outlined her Majesty's relations with France. The Queen, continued the Premier, had a very high conception of her royal mission. As a consititutional Queen, she took care not to encroach on the authority and the sphere of her responsible Ministers, but from above she watched over the large interests of her country. Personally, and with careful attention, he studied all general matters, and in questions of foreign policy especially she placed at the service of British diplomacy the growing influence assured her by her birth and connections with a number of reigning families. Recalling the apotheoses of the Jubilee and the Diamond Jubilee, M. Poincare proceeded:—"If the ageing Queen remembered the tears which she shed at the dawn of her life when placing the crown on her head, she could say to herself with pride that the royalty of which her youth had been so terrified offered to her old age emotions almost supernatural and pleasures almost divine." Touching on the personal bereavements and the Transvaal difficulties which clouded the last months of her reign, M. Poincare declared that though Queen Victoria did not live long enough to witness the happy reconciliation of the two brave peoples who had fought in South Africa, she could before her death, justly pride herself upon the cold perseverance and unconquerable energy shown by people in the redoubtable struggle of which she was a sorrowing witness. "Her death" the Minister concluded, "plunged all the Courts of Europe into mourning. She was the family head before whom Kings and Emperors bowed down, but she also loved the lowly. She had promised to be good, and she was. From her exalted position on one of the most glorious thrones, she offered to the universe an example of all the personal virtues, and in the country where she stayed so often she knew how to gain, without effort, the sympathy of the people." At half-past seven an official banquet was given at the Prefecture, at which all the English and French officials were present. Toasts were proposed by M. Poincare and the British Ambassador. The Premier said that before the end of the day on which the friendship between the two Governments had found fresh consecration in the public sentiment he desired to express his personal gratification at the presence of Sir Francis Bertie, the British Ambassador. The Government of the Republic, he declared, was deeply touched at the action of King George in being graciously pleased to appoint the highly esteemed Ambassador to represent him on this solemn occasion. It also greatly pleased the Government of the Republic that the British Government had taken a friendly initiative in sending a naval squadron to French waters. Continuing, M. Poincare said:—"It is with great joy that we have received the gallant officers and brave crews of the British Navy, and this morning we felt as much emotion as pride on seeing the English landing companies march superbly past us with the French troops. Allow me, Mr. Ambassador, to beg you to convey our gratitude to your august Sovereign." M. Poincare terminated by proposing, in the name of the Government of the Republic and the French nation, the toast of King George and Queen Mary and of the Prince of Wales—"whom we are glad to know is France's guest for several months—and also of the Royal Family and the noble English nation, our neighbour and friend."

THE ENTENTE CORDIALE.

The Paris newspapers, which gave such prominence to the unveiling of the monument of Queen Victoria at Nice, and praised the elegant and cordial eulogy pronounced by the French Prime Minister, are again full of praise for the speech delivered by M. Poincare when unveiling the statue of King Edward VII. at Nice on Saturday. The second speech is praised even more than the first. Several newspapers congratulate M. Poincare on the tactful allusions to the worth and meaning of the Entente Cordiale that his second speech contained. The "Liberte" says on this point:—"What gives the Entente Cordiale its real value, both sentimental and political, is the live force of England. The Entente Cordiale is the strength of England plus our own growth—our resources in men and money, and our naval and military power. M. Poincare must be praised without reserve for having stated with such loyalty and clearness that our national capacity, here as elsewhere, is the true mainspring of the Entente Cordiale and of its cordiality. Thus the day at Nice is the best possible commentary on the supreme law which measures the value of diplomatic combination only by the power of those who join hands. Whilst they marched past to the tunes of 'Sambre-et-Meuse' and 'Sidi Brahim,' our friends from England could see the French colours in a triple outburst, the colours of our regiments, the ensigns of our battleships, and the bargees of our aeroplanes. This was the material interpretation of the words of M. Poincare."

FRANCE AND MOROCCO.

No one with knowledge of the question imagined that the establishment of the French Protectorate over Morocco would be plain sailing. Indeed, the surprising thing has been that during the five months' quarrel of France and England with Germany over Morocco, provoked by the German coup at Agadir, Morocco itself remained quieter than it had been for a longer time than usual. Peace has just been broken in the Moorish capital of Fez by a serious revolt of the Maghzen's own troops. There has been some fighting and some loss of life, unfortunately; but, as things Moorish go, it is only an incident, now apparently already over, and it will not be the last before Morocco is finally pacified under the French Protectorate. According to official and other telegrams, several battalions—perhaps the majority of the Sultan's troops in Fez—rebelled for two reasons. They refused to carry knapsacks, and they objected to a regimental fund for messing being instituted. They broke out in the town threateningly, and, owing to the peculiar topography of Fez, were able to cut the city in two. The inhabitants barricaded themselves in the old and the new town. The Sultan appears to be for the time a prisoner in his palace, which is besieged by mutineers. With him are several French officers and Civil Servants. Fighting seems to be going on in the streets at the present time. The French colony has sought refuge in the French Consulate and in the residence of M. Regnault, the French Minister. The British and German Consuls are barricaded in their respective Consulates. The French telegraph office has been attacked, and several clerks have been wounded or perhaps slain. From 1,200 to 1,500 French troops are at present in Fez, and ought to be sufficient to put down the mutiny, but in any case a thousand men with two sections of artillery are being sent by forced marches from Mequinez and will reach Fez to-morrow. There is not the least doubt that the revolt will be easily and quickly put down. The moral of it is that the reorganisation of Morocco must be carried out as quickly as possible All last summer ever since the French army entered Fez, Europe has been either negotiating about Morocco or discussing the negotiations of other Powers, but in Fez itself the French authorities held to the status quo. This, of course, was not altogether the fault of France.

GERMAN DEFENCE BILLS.

The text of the German Bill providing for the increase of the navy and the strengthening of the army is published in full detail in the "Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung" this evening. They comprise the building of three additional first-class battleships, two small cruisers, and a number of submarines, the formation of a third active naval squadron, and the addition of 29,000 men to the peace footing of the army. It is noticeable in the text of the Bill that while it is definitely proposed to lay down one battleship next year and another

in 1916, no date is mentioned for the construction of the third, nor of the two cruisers, and it is pointed out in a note that these dates are held in reserve. This is doubtless wise, for the Finance Minister's explanation of the sources from which the money to meet the new expenditure is to come shows that he is strong in hope and the hopes of a Minister of Finance are not always realised. In a conversation with a prominent member of the Navy League, I gathered that there will be great dismay among those who are constantly urging the strengthening of the navy when they find that the Government have fixed no definite date for the construction of these ships. A clear ground is thus left for further dissensions between the Admiralty on the one hand and the Imperial Chancellor and the Minister of Finance on the other. As the outline of the naval and military proposals is already known, the chief interest in the Bill as published lies in the proposals of Herr Kuhn, Minister of Finance, to cover the nation's additional expenditure on armaments, which this year will be £4,750,000. Towards this the Minister hopes to get £2,250,000 from extra receipts on account of taxes, duties, and fees, and a little over £750,000 in the shape of extra receipts from the post office and railways. He expects to save half a million through the unexpected slowness with which the Kaiser Wilhelm Canal is being broadened. The abrogation of the rebate on brandy will bring in £725,000, and £500,000 is expected to be saved in the reduction of the interest necessary to pay the National Debt. Herr Kuhn calculates that between 1913 and 1917, he will obtain £6,250,000 from the natural rise in receipts from taxes, the post office, and railways. It is a hazardous method of finance to base expenditure on an expected mechanical progression of receipts from these sources, for a bad commercial year may throw out calculations of this kind, however effective they may appear at the present time in the neatly tabulated columns of the "Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung." As I have pointed out when dealing with the naval proposals, it would appear that Germany is entering on a new period of financial muddle to satisfy—and that only partially—the demands of Admiral von Tirpitz, Minister of Marine. The late Minister of Finance, Herr Wermuth, resigned office, because he refused to sanction the financial methods which his successor is now adopting.

GERMAN CHAUVINISM REBUKED.

Admiral von Tirpitz has received a significant check. The German Minister of Marine is a man who cannot brook defeat, and his inability to induce Herr von Bethmann-Hollweg, the Imperial Chancellor, influenced by Herr Wermuth, the late Minister of Finance, and Herr von Kiderlen-Waechter, the Foreign Secretary to adopt the naval programme he insisted on in its entirely made him cast about for means of proving that he was right and that they were wrong. He was determined to prove to the Emperor that the nation would willingly and even gladly bear the burden of providing for an even greater increase in the navy than that laid down in the estimates which the Reichstag has just been asked to sanction. His plan was to start a national fund to be devoted to the purchase of a Dreadnought in addition to the three provided for in the supplementary Naval Estimates. So great was the confidence of Admiral von Tirpitz in his ultimate success that it is stated he intended to devote the surplus of money thus collected to strengthening the air fleet. To further his scheme a propaganda similar to that adopted by the Navy League was to be entered upon. The character of this propaganda will be best understood in the light of a description of the change in the nation wrought by Admiral von Tirpitz after he became Minister of Marine, culled from the authoritative columns of the "Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung," where it appeared last October :—"Then began the great work of education to help which the Navy League was founded—the eyes of wide circles of our nation were opened to the danger of a weak fleet—in this way also it was made clear to the nation that its prosperity had increased, a fact of which it was not itself aware. And so the nation's doubts as to its financial capacity were driven away." These would inevitably have been the lines of the new appeal to the pride and fear of Germany contemplated by Admiral von Tirpitz, but his plan, it is stated, has been frustrated by the Kaiser himself. The Minister felt that the scheme might not succeed unless the head of the Empire was induced to place it under his patronage. His Majesty, however, has refused to play the jingo role for which Admiral von Tirpitz had cast him and expressed disapprobation of the plan. The Minister of Marine has, therefore, been obliged to bow before the Imperial will.

REFUSING A DUEL.

A remarkable letter by the German Emperor, which has just come to light in the columns of the "Kolnische Volkszeitung," shows that his Majesty, gives his sanction to the custom of duelling in the army, although it is absolutely forbidden to all German citizens, without any exception whatsoever, by the law of the Empire, and although he himself is convinced that a military court of honour ought not to compel a man to fight a duel against his religious principles. The Kaiser's letter, written to the head of the Army Medical Corps, referred to the case of a certain Dr. Sambeth, an army surgeon, who was forced to resign from the army through his refusal to fight a duel with Dr. Schumm, another army surgeon. The latter had accused Dr. Sambeth of intriguing against him, and in a letter, worded in the strongest way, refused to withdraw the accusation at the suggestion of the Doctors' Society. The matter was referred to a "court of honour" for arbitration, with the result that it was decided there were no grounds for the accusation. According to the ideas still prevailing in the German army, it was the duty of Dr. Sambeth to challenge Dr. Schumm to a duel, but he explained to the court that it was impossible for him to adopt that course on religious grounds, and also because it was against the law. Dr. Sambeth is a Roman Catholic, and duelling is strictly forbidden by the Roman Church, Christian burial being denied any person killed in a duel. Dr. Sambeth further considered it to be a duty to his family not to risk his life in a concession to a foolish custom. As the result of proceedings in a civil court, Dr. Schumm was mulcted in a fine of £10, the heaviest the court could inflict, and it was hoped that the matter was at an end. The question, however, came before the Ulm "court of honour" for military medical officers, and this body found that Dr. Sambeth had compromised himself by failing to exact reparation by duel for an insult, and recommended his dismissal from the army. This recommendation came before the Kaiser in his capacity as Commander-in-Chief, and in his communication to the officer at the head of the Army Medical Corps, his Majesty wrote :—"The refusal to fight a duel based on religious convictions is not a subject for examination by a court of honour, although a medical officer who in this respect holds opinions contrary to those of his fellow-officers cannot be allowed to remain in the service. Shortly afterwards Dr. Sambeth was dismissed, and his career in the army ended, because he followed his conscience and obeyed the law of the land. Cultured Germans are fully alive to the folly of duelling, and this case is drawing wide attention to the abuse. For once Roman Catholics, Liberals, and Socialists are united. "Germania" points out that while a workman who defends his honour in a fight with his fists or a knife is severely punished by law, officers who engage in a duel not only go scot-free, but are dismissed from the army if they refuse to break the law. The journal pertinently remarks that the Government would be better employed in seeing that the law in this matter is strictly observed than in complaining of the Bavarian Government for allowing a few Jesuits to preach in the German churches.

KEATINGS POWDER

AN UNWELCOME GUEST

Ol' brown cockroach
Eats his hourly fill;
Such a steady boarder,
Never pays a bill.

KILLS BUGS
FLEAS & FLIES.

POLICE COURTS.

THE COCAINE TRAFFIC.

Charge against Italian Hotel Keeper.

Mr. Oliveira, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, has reserved judgment in the case in which Giovanni Veysetti, an Italian, a restaurant proprietor of Chowpathy, is charged with being in possession of seven ounces and a half of cocaine, said to be of the value of Rs. 140, without a license.

At the resumed hearing, at Mazagon, yesterday, Superintendent Williamson examined Police-Sergeant Bartels for the prosecution. This witness said that on the night on which the seizure was made he was on duty at the Opera House. He accompanied Deputy-Inspectors Dalton and Fern and he then deposed to the finding of the cocaine.

After this witness had been cross-examined, and a member of the search "panch," the case for the prosecution was closed.

The accused then put in a written statement, in the course of which he stated that on the night in question, he was taking his food with his wife and manager. Two Europeans belonging to the steamer "Multan" were also there. He asked Mr. Fern why he (Mr. Fern) had come. Mr. Fern said he had come to make a search; Mr. Bartells went straight to the pantry to call out the man and asked him (the accused) whether there was a door at the back. He said there was one there, but it was always locked. The key was there and he told him (Bartells) to take it if he wished to open the door. In the meantime Mr. Dalton said he was going out to call a "panch." When he was in the middle of the big room, where customers are served, he turned back and told Mr. Bartells to have a careful look inside the shop and in the bath room. As soon as he (the accused) heard about the bath-room he asked his wife and his manager as to who had been to the bath-room. His manager replied that a Hindu had just been to the bath-room in a suspicious manner. At once he (the accused) got up, put on the light in the bath-room and, from outside, saw a packet lying half outside and half inside behind the mirror. He went in and picked up the packet and said "Oh God, some one has done a trick to me." He showed it to the police. Mr. Fern asked him to put back the parcel where it was. He then rushed to telephone to the Commissioner. but Mr. Fern prevented him from doing so. He then told Mr. Williamson over the telephone that some enemy of his had played a trick with him, whereupon he said that he was coming to the shop presently. In the meantime, Mr. Bartells went out and returned shortly with a gentleman in European dress.

As soon as Mr. Williamson arrived, Mr. Fern took him to the bath-room and picked up the parcel already mentioned. Mr. Fern then came out and told the "panch" to search him. He then again went to the bath-room and searched the bath-room. He himself opened the screen and one parcel fell down and he pointed it out to Mr. Williamson. Mr. Williamson took both the parcels in his hands, came out and opened the packets. They were tied with a piece of blue string, once used by the accused.

Mr. Fern with Mr. Dalton and Mr. Bartells, the accused proceeded, searched all parts of the restaurant, but nothing was found. When the search was finished, Mr. Williamson telephoned to Mr. S. D. Smith, Assistant Collector of Excise. Mr. Smith came down and suggested a search of the accused's residence. The second floor was minutely searched and no cocaine was found. His confectioner's room and butler's room on the first floor were also searched and no cocaine was found. Mr. Smith then went away. Mr. Williamson and Mr. Fern also went away; Mr. Dalton and Mr. Bartells then arrested him.

Mr. Dalton took him to the Girgaum lock-up from where, after taking his bail, he released him.

He said that some enemy of his had played a trick on him. Some people had warned him about it after he had a quarrel with one Mr. Henry, once a police officer. He suspected that a Hindu customer had kept the packets of cocaine to bring him into trouble. He had not kept the packets of cocaine in the bath-room nor were they kept there with his knowledge. The bath-room was open to all his customers. He did not know the informer nor was he ever in his service.

A. Bigatti, the accused's manager, examined for the defence, said he had seen a Hindu customer go to the bath-room with something in his dhoti. The man came out in a very short time, drank some beer and then went away.

A servant gave corroborative evidence and Mr. Velinkar closed his case for the defence.

His Worship reserved judgment.

PRIVATE DETECTIVE AGENCIES.

Bombay Magistrate Declares Them Undesirable.

The case in which J. McDermott, a retired Police superintendent, and now a private detective, charged E. J. Minahan, also an old police officer and formerly a partner of the complainant, with criminal breach of trust, has ended in the discharge of the accused. The sum in question was Rs. 785.

Mr. C. H. Setalvad, Third Presidency Magistrate, in delivering judgment in the case at the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, said he had come to the conclusion that whatever moral blame might be attached to the accused he must be discharged because, though it was a criminal case, and the conduct of the accused bordered on the criminal, yet the conclusion that was forced upon his mind after a very careful consideration was that it was a civil matter. The books of account were mostly kept by and were in the charge of the accused, and his Worship had seldom come across books of account kept in a more unbusinesslike manner. His Worship was inclined to think that the complainant placed a good deal of confidence in the accused as the latter had served under him for many years, and his Worship could not help remarking, as it appeared from the documentary evidence, that the accused, to some extent, had violated that confidence.

The account annexed to the written statement of the accused did not appear to the court to be satisfactory : but this did not justify his Worship in saying that that was a criminal matter, or in framing a charge against the accused. He thought it was fair to say that what the accused had stated in his written statement about the complainant's addiction to drink, his wife demanding money, taking him home the worse for liquor, and as to the boast he made about his influence with Government and the city, as to his J. P. commission and other such-like allegations, appeared to have been made unnecessarily to throw as much dirt upon the complainant as possible. He had read the correspondence between the parties, but none of those allegations were made therein. To his mind the reason for this was plain. The accused felt that if such allegations were made in correspondence he would be called upon to account for such in a court of law, but he knew very well that it could not be done if he included them in his written statement as an accused person. Taking advantage of this position he had tried to throw as much dirt, unnecessarily, upon the complainant as possible. However, this conduct did not justify the framing of a charge against the accused.

With regard to the Rs. 7,000 recovered from the Jasdon State, the only conclusion his Worship could come to upon the evidence before the Court—especially the documentary evidence—was that, even in spite of the assignment, in this matter the accused was all along acting for and on behalf of the firm of Macmin and Co. and as a partner in it and not for himself individually. His conduct from beginning to end pointed, to his Worship's mind, to that conclusion and that conclusion alone, and his Worship thought he was accountable to the partnership as to what he derived by getting this money. Again, however, this was a civil matter and, however reprehensible and unfair the conduct of the accused person might be, he did not consider it proper to stretch a point against the accused to consider a civil matter as a criminal one and frame a charge against him.

The Court was informed during the conduct of the case that Prince Mansur Khachar of Jasdon, who had been examined as a witness in this case, had filed an information against the accused and was prosecuting him before the Chief Presidency Magistrate for criminal breach of trust in respect of that sum of Rs. 7,000.

The Court could not help remarking that a portion of the evidence in this matter threw a somewhat lurid light upon the working of private detective agencies, and raised the question whether such private detective agencies might be a help or hindrance to the administration of justice. It was in evidence in the case against Readymoney and Chunilal, that the complainant in that case was helped by the firm of Macmin and Co. to the extent that advances were procured by them, and made to him, to enable him to carry on even his household expenses, and that Mr. Godinho, who was engaged and instructed on his behalf by the firm, had to look to the firm for payment of his fees. In fact, Messrs. Macmin and Co. became the prosecutors, practically, with a substantial and direct interest in obtaining a conviction of the accused in that case. Against this fact allegations and counter-allegations were made by the parties in the present case to the effect that each partner was trying to make money for himself apart from legitimate gain, as detectives, acting for the Prince, from parties against whom the prosecutions were launched.

A view of the whole situation disclosed by the evidence, and the written statement raised a serious problem whether such agencies, working in such a manner, were not a serious hinderance to the already none too easy task of administering proper justice and the arduous work of the police. As a matter of fact, while the prosecution against Chunilal was pending the firm of Macmin and Co. made an attempt to raise a substantial sum from Chunilal, the managing director of the Bank on all assignments by the Prince. Though these disclosures were serious, they did not, his Worship remarked, justify him in framing a charge against the accused.

The complainant was justified, his Worship said, in undertaking these proceedings against the accused because, at first sight, the case against the accused did appear to be a criminal one, and even after a careful consideration it did appear to the Court to be bordering on it, though it was not quite so. The parties were partners, and disputes and differences were really with regard to the partnership accounts, and the question whether a particular sum should or should not have been taken into the partnership account. This situation had arisen from the manner in which the account books were kept by the accused, and the attitude taken up by him in regard to the sum of Rs. 7,000. These matters were for a civil court to decide.

The accused was discharged.

THE DISPENSARY DISPUTE.

Result of the Reference to Mr. Oliveira.

Mr. Frank Oliveira has now given in his award (as arbitrator) in the matter in dispute between Mr. S. N. Gazdar and Dr. M. T. Anklesaria. It will be remembered that the former alleged that the latter had defamed him in certain letters published in a vernacular paper concerning a charitable dispensary which Dr. Gazdar had founded. While the proceedings were pending the parties agreed to submit to the arbitration of Mr. Oliveira and the case was accordingly compounded.

The award deals with the complaint at great length and concludes as follows :—"Having regard to all the circumstances, the correspondence in the papers and particularly the letter of Dr. Anklesaria to Mr Gazdar of 1st January 1912 I find that in publishing his letter of the 29th of January in the "Jam-e-Jamshed" Dr Anklesaria was not actuated by any malice towards Mr. Gazdar, but it was done more with the view to show up his own work in connection with the dispensary and to have the merits of Mr Gazdar and himself apportioned by the public. The said letter, no doubt, contains some caustic expressions which might have been avoided, but I fail to find anything that can truly be said to be defamatory of Mr. Gazdar.

A Fine of Rs. 5.

His Worship then read his award as arbitrator in the case in which the same complainant charged Dr. Dhanjishaw Nowroji Bharucha with defamation in respect of a letter written by the latter to the "Parsi" on the 31st December last over the nom-de-plume of "Facts." This matter had also been compounded by consent, and Mr. Oliveira had accepted the office of arbitrator.

In his award, Mr. Oliveira said, that the only passage in the letter which, to his mind, touched the character of Mr. Gazdar was where Dr. Bharucha alleged "but from the second month up to the very end there was a saving of more or less money than the amount fixed, and out of that a certain amount was paid to Mr. Gazdar during the course of three years." It would not be denied, the award continued, that an ordinary reader would be left under the impression that Mr. Gazdar received certain pecuniary advantages from the dispensary after reading the above passage. Dr. Bharucha seemed, on purpose, to have abstained from stating that the money was utilised in charity in order to belittle Mr. Gazdar. This was evident from the circumstances under which the letter was written, its tone and the subsequent conduct of Dr. Bharucha. Dr. Bharucha purported to write the letter with full knowledge of facts and after an examination of the accounts, hence the omission could not have been an oversight. When called upon by the complainant's solicitors to make amends, Dr. Bharucha failed to express any regret and contented himself by trying to explain in a subsequent letter to the "Parsi" that these sums were bound to have gone to any charity fund to which Mr. Gazdar had alluded in his letter to the "Parsi." This could not be considered adequate amends and the arbitrator marked his sense of disapproval of his conduct by ordering him to pay the sum of Rs. 5 towards charity.

A WILY BHISTEE.

A bhistee yesterday pleaded "guilty" to the theft of 15,000 gallons of municipal water, and Mr. Oliveira, at the Mazagon Police Court, sentenced him to a day's simple imprisonment, and inflicted a fine of Rs. 45, or a month. The evidence disclosed that the accused provided himself with a duplicate key, fixed on a pipe to the hydrant and drew water from the main for a house being built at Bhat Wadi in Girgaum.

BOMBAY APPEAL CASE.

Reversal of High Court Decision.

Telegraphic intimation has been received in Bombay that the Privy Council has reversed the decrees of the Bombay High Court in the suit of Rao Bahadur Visonji Khimjivs vs. Sir Shapurji Bharucha and allowed the appeal of the plaintiff. This was a "Dwarkadas transaction" and was for recovery of Rs. 1,50,000 (1 1-2 lacs) with interest. Mr. Justice Beaman dismissed the suit with costs and this decision was confirmed on appeal by Chief Justice Scott and Mr. Justice Batchelor. The plaintiff appealed to the Privy Council against this decree and the appeal has been allowed and the claim decreed in favour of the plaintiff, Visonji Khimji Messrs. Bhaishanker Kanga and Girdharlal were attorneys for the plaintiff-appellant, Messrs. Thakoredas and Co., for the defendant respondent.

ROBBERY IN RAMPUR.

The Rampur State have circulated a report, a copy of which has reached Bombay, that a quantity of jewellery valued at Rs. 4,020 has been stolen. The jewellery consists of gold putlis, ear-rings, jhames, tikas, and other gold and silver articles.

It is suspected that a man named Mahomed Hossein is concerned in the theft.

A reward, based on the value of articles recovered, is being offered by the State.

IF YOUR FRIENDS TOLD YOU

The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is "pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin," and "I prefer it to any other," would you miss trying a tablet? These testimonials from ladies of title (with names) are on the wrapper, and thousands (home and abroad) buy the soap. If it suits so many, may it not be worth your attention? It is a Toilet Luxury, delightful in use, delicately perfumed, refreshing and beneficial. British manufacture. Sold by Chemists, Stores, Grocers, etc., and at 76, New Oxford-street London. Established over 25 years.

SPORTING NEWS.

HOCKEY FINAL.

Cheshires Retain the Aga Khan Cup.

A great crowd met on the Marine Lines ground yesterday, to witness the re-play of the final game between the holders of the Aga Khan Tournament trophy between the 2nd Batt. the Cheshire Regiment, and the Parsi Pioneers. In the first game, played on Saturday, the soldiers should have won in easy fashion, but they could do everything except shoot. The public were not, therefore, present in anticipation of a close game: the thing looked all over the Cheshires, and they won by the handsome margin of four goals to nothing.

The Pioneers began well, and somewhat flattered their friends into the belief that they were going to put up a hot fight. But the Cheshires were not long in getting their measure. Soon after the start Harris, one of the soldiers' backs was badly hit, and this caused a few minutes' delay. Thereafter, although there was no scoring the Cheshires showed out the better team, notwithstanding that their opponents were playing steady hockey. Unfortunately, however, the latter could not go the pace, though before they were finally beaten back Ganpat and Writer both tried desperately to get through. The military then got away, their forwards playing prettliy. Eden just missed a couple of chances, and after Divecha had stopped another dangerous movement, Writer went down, but before he became really dangerous was fouled. The penalty corner saw the Pioneers sent back for "sticks," and at the other end Galvin with more smartness should have opened the scoring. Hereafter Ganpat and Driver both caused some excitement, but the soldiers' defence was too good to be beaten. Ten minutes before the interval, Galvin sent along to Hodgkin who scored, and a few minutes later Hodgkin increased the account to two goals.

In the second half, the Pioneers made another dashing opening, but the Cheshires soon cleared and before long Canteenwala was beaten by Whitlow twice. Before the end came Benson and Whitlow both threw goals away, and a minute before time Moore of the Cheshires just managed to save from Shivram. The final score was :—

Cheshires .... 4 goals.
Pioneers.................................. nil.

Teams :—Cheshires.—Goal, Moore ; backs, Price and Harris ; half-backs, Stowell, Russell and Robinson ; forwards, Eden, Whitlow, Benson, Galvin and Hodgkin.

Pioneers H. C.—Goal, Canteenwalla ; backs, Surveyor and Vithal ; half-backs, B. Bhapoo, Chothia, and Divecha ; forwards, Driver, Shivram, Kapadia, Gunpat and Writer.

Referees: Messrs. C. M. Ward and W. R. Sharp.

The trophies were presented at the conclusion of the match by Mrs. Pike who was introduced by Col. Pike. Colonel Pike said the tournament had been interesting and the teams had shown good sportsmanship. There was one team to which they would all wish to pay a certain amount of honour, and that was the Aligarh team, which had played a most sporting game and one of the most scientific in the tournament. Some other time he hoped they would meet with better luck. He congratulated the Cheshires on winning outright a beautiful cup, which he hoped some one would be good enough to replace during the year.

LAWN TENNIS.

Bombay Gymkhana Doubles Handicap.

The following tie was played yesterday :—

MacMillan and Sherston Baker (+3/6) beat Powell and Roger (scr.), 5—6, 6—1, 8—6.

BOMBAY ATHLETIC CLUB.

Extension of the Bombay Football Club.

The members of the Bombay Football Club have decided to enlarge their organisation and have changed the name of the club to that of the Bombay Athletic Club. The idea is to include in the purview of the organisation hockey and pedestrianism, as well as football, and any other forms of sport which may subsequently be approved by the committee. The club will enter for the Bombay Hockey League, a competition which the Western India Football Association intends to form.

Last evening Mr. F. Hogan presided at Green's Hotel at a meeting of a committee, which had previously been appointed to draw up suitable rules. These were formulated, and will be submitted at an early date to a general meeting, after which, should they be approved, they will be put before the Western India Football Association for their sanction.

In order to provide for the widened sphere, which these proposals lay before it, the Western India Football Associations proposes to pass the following, and include it amongst its objects:—"To promote, support or assist in all or any such athletic contests or sports, for which any property of the Association may be available."

AMERICAN POLO.

(From our Correspondent.)

BANGALORE, May 6.

The first game in the American Polo Tournament was played this afternoon in sultry weather when "B" Team consisting of Mr. Ramsay (1) Bett (2), Mr. McCalmont (3), Capt Paget Tomlinson (back), beat "A" Team consisting of Mr. Morison (1), Mr. Wickham (2), Captain McCowan (3), Captain Lumsden (back) by 6 goals to 2. Colonel Poore was the referee,

THE OPIUM REVENUE.

The following Opium Revenue to date compared with the estimate for the year 1912-1913 :—

Latest Month.

Presidency.	Estimate	Actual.	Better than Estimate.	Worse than Estimate
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Apr. 1912. Bengal	33,25,000	56,64,135	23,39,135	......
Mar. 1912. Bombay	11,00,000	21,86,318	10,86,318	......
Total ...	......	......	......	......

First Sale of Bengal Opium and Twelve months' Pass Duty on Opium exported from Bombay.

Presidency.	Estimate	Actual.	Better than Estimate.	Worse than Estimate.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
To end of Apr. 1912. Bengal............	3325000	5664135	2339135	......
To end of Mar. 1912. Bombay	4600000	10399105	5799105	......
Total ...	......	......	......	......

ICILMA
HAIR POWDER
NEW DRY SHAMPOO.
Many ladies cannot wet the hair at all; everyone finds it inconvenient at times. Hence the success of *Icilma Hair Powder*. Merely powder lightly over the hair and brush out thoroughly. Cleanses, freshens and brightens the hair. No wetting — no trouble — no danger.
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TRADE AND COMMERCE.

From along the Western Coast comes news that seems to indicate that monsoon conditions are beginning to set in and the signs of the next few weeks will be watched with interest. The s.s. "Karema," which arrived at Calicut at the end of April with a large consignment of kerosene oil and nails for Messrs. Pierce Leslie and Co., was compelled to suspend landing operations on May 1st and 2nd, the sea having become very rough. Six boats returning from the vessel had to take refuge in the Varakal haven and were also obliged to jettison several hundred cases of oil, nearly all of which, however, have been recovered. The Reserve and Town Police turned out promptly and kept a strict watch all along the beach, so that no looting was possible. On May 1st., the sea washed over the road and reached the compounds of some of the houses on the seafront.

The s.s. "Maroa," Captain Adams, of 6,802 tons gross, built in 1894, and valued at £35,000 of which £30,000 is payable in the event of a total loss, was posted as missing on April 17th. The vessel left Cardiff for Colombo with a cargo of coal on the 7th of February, and has not been heard of since the 16th February, when she was spoken forty miles north-west of Cape Trafalgar. The "Maroa" was very well-known in Indian waters, and was last in Bombay about ten months ago, having then come from Calcutta. When leaving that port the vessel grounded in the Hooghly and on her arrival here was surveyed by the Surveyor of Lloyds with whom she was classed. When the "Maroa" was built, eighteen years ago, she was the biggest cargo tramp afloat and created quite a stir in shipping circles. She was built and engined by Sir William Duxford and Sons, Ltd. of Sunderland. Captain Adams and his wife, who invariably accompanied him, owned two-thirds of the ship.

Messrs. W. and A. Graham have purchased on behalf of the G. I. P. Railway 7,500 tons of Natal coal. The order was given in February last during the acute period of shortage, and there is no intention on the part of the railway to replace any of its supplies from Bengal by South African. This order was only a small one and was given as a temporary expedient only. There is, however, a possibility that more Natal coal will be seen in Bombay in future. The Port Trust have purchased a year's supply which is being delivered by monthly shipments, and should they decide to renew the contract at the end of the present year, it will mean that a regular supply will be coming to Bombay and small quantities will be available for other purchasers. There is always a demand for Natal coal in Bombay when it can be obtained in small lots. The obstacle to its frequent use at present is that it is not as a rule procurable unless the customer is prepared to take a full ship-load.

We understand that Major H. A. L. Hepper, R.E., Agent of the G. I. P. Railway, is resigning his commission and also retiring from Government service so that in future he will be in railway employ only. Major Hepper has sent in his papers; but his retirement has not yet been gazetted. Prior to his connection with railway administration Major Hepper was employed by Government in the P.W.D. Immediately before his coming to Bombay in June, 1906, he was a Deputy Consulting Engineer to Railways stationed at Lucknow. He joined the G. I. P. Railway as Deputy-Agent and was promoted to the agency about two years ago on the retirement of Mr. Rickards.

A good business has been done from the East at remunerative rates of freight, wrote "Fair Play" on April 18. From Bombay to U. K. Cont. 27s. 6d. one, 28s. 3d. two discharging ports on steamer's deadweight has been done for April-May loading, with the option of Hamburg at 6d. extra, and Havre or Dunkirk at 1s. extra, while a larger carrier has secured 27s. 6d. for Antwerp, with the option of Dunkirk at 29s. 6d., which is a better fixture, as even 9d. extra for two discharging ports shows a loss to the owner. From Karachee to U. K. Cont. from 23s. has been done for May, and also June loading, upon net terms. From Calcutta to Bombay or Karachee Rs. 8-8 has again been done, while homeward rates are good, business having been done at 30s. one, 30s. 9d. two discharging ports, deadweight basis and upon net terms. From the Persian Gulf to U. K. Cont. 31s. one, 32s. two ports has been secured, which is very good business. From Burma to U. K. Cont. from 32s. 6d. to 33s. 9d. is quoted, business having been done for Liverpool at 32s. 6d. for clean rice, and at 33s. for Hamburg, while for Fiume 34s. has been done for cargo rice. The market generally is good, so we anticipate that there will be little difficulty in repeating the latest fixtures for May-June loading, more especially as there is considerable difficulty in securing outward employment for boats ready this month to make May-June loading home from the East.

The large sailing ship "Daylight," which is in to the Standard Oil Company has completed the discharge of her bulk oil, and yesterday was towed back to her original moorings across the harbour where she will discharge her case oil. When this has been completed, and her bulk oil tanks have been steamed out, the "Daylight" will enter the dock to load manganese for Philadelphia.

MATHERAN PARSI GYMKHANA.

Opening Ceremony by Sir Jamshetjee Jejeebhoy.

The Matheran Zoroastrian Gymkhana was opened, on Sunday afternoon by Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart. Invitations to all the Parsi residents on the hill were issued by Dr. M. E. Pavri, the Parsi cricket captain and champion, who is the honorary secretary of the institution, and to whose inception and energy the resource of recreation of the Parsi visitors to the hill is due. A number of visitors at Matheran had also been invited. Some thousands of rupees have been spent in building in an up-to-date style the Gymkhana at Matheran and furnishing it with the necessary equipments of sports and games, the funds being provided by the late Mr. Jalbhoy Shett of Bombay, who was a constant visitor to the station. A large number of Parsis and a fair sprinkling of Europeans attended the opening ceremony on Sunday.

Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy in inaugurating the Gymkhana, delivered the following speech :—

Ladies and gentlemen,—When I was asked by the Managing Committee to preside at the opening ceremony of the Jalbhoy Ardeshir Sett Matheran Parsee Gymkhana, I readily consented to do so. It was a great satisfaction to me to be able to be associated in this manner with an institution, which has among its objects the improvement of the physique of the race, and the infusion of a healthier tone in our social relations.

Ladies and gentlemen, the love of sports has been ingrained in man from remote antiquity. But while our ancestors recognised the value of manly games in the building up of strength, nerve and endurance, the elements of coarseness and cruelty entered in many of the games and pastimes which found favour with them. At the present day, we have rid sports to a great extent, if not altogether, of the elements which lead to the coarsening of character. Another respect, in which we have made an advance, is in the recognition of the educational value of games, and the facilities which they afford for the promotion of friendly intercourse. It is with a view to serve these manifold objects, that institutions such as the one which I shall shortly have the pleasure of opening, are springing up everywhere in increasing numbers. But it seems we have a still further object in view. A hope has been expressed that happy marriages will result from pleasant meetings in this convenient and romantic spot. I do not know whether this is held out as an attraction to the young of both sexes, or to parents with large families of grown-up daughters. But I am afraid there are more romantic spots on this hill than this gymkhana can show, and unless the management are prepared to provide better opportunities for pleasant meetings than can be afforded by tennis and badminton courts, impressionable young men will probably prefer to do their wooing elsewhere. Ladies and gentlemen, I have no doubt that this institution, rightly conducted, will prove a great success. But the privelege and opportunities it will afford must not be abused. I, for one, would be sorry if it was the means of keeping people away altogether from the enjoyment of the natural beauties of the hill, or if it led people to carry physical exercise to excess. Both these things I know are very possible on a hill-station-gymkhana, and the only remedy as far as I can see would be to close the gymkhana, say twice in the week, once in the morning and once in the afternoon, that is to say, one day in all during the whole week. I am afraid the suggestion will meet with few supporters, but I commend it to your attention all the same. Ladies and gentlemen, the gymkhana has been founded by the generosity of one man, but that will require to be supplemented by the whole-hearted support of all members of our community who visit this hill, if the institution is to be maintained in a prosperous and flourishing condition. Not only is your financial support necessary for that; your harmonious co-operation with the committee in their arduous and self-imposed labours is even more necessary. And I have no doubt that the spirit of "give and take" will prevail everywhere, and that every member of the gymkhana will conduct himself in a manner worthy of a sportsman, and worthy of a Parsee. It is a matter of great regret that the worthy donor to whose generosity this institution owes its establishment, is not alive to see the fulfilment of his cherished desire. But he had the satisfaction of knowing that he was leaving the project in good hands, and that his wishes would be loyally carried out. I am glad that his memory will be perpetuated in a suitable manner, though he needs no memorial, for he has left it in this handsome institution which bears his name. In the report read out by Dr. Pavri, there appears a long list of names of those, great or humble, rich or poor, who have in one way or another helped to bring the gymkhana into being. But there is a notable omission in the list; the name of Dr. Pavri does not appear at all. It is left to us to repair the omission, and I cannot close without voicing the sentiments of the large number of the worthy Doctor's friends and admirers. It was Dr. Pavri who conceived the idea of starting a gymkhana at Mahableshwar, and who laid its first foundations; and it was he again who laboured to give this favourite resort of the Parsees a meeting-ground for physical recreation and social intercourse. What he has achieved you see around you, and that will speak for him more eloquently than I have been able to do. It was a labour of love to Dr. Pavri, but I trust his services will be recognised in some suitable form. There is one more name which requires special mention. If it were not for the great zeal and energy displayed by Mr. P. A. Chinoy, the architect, who gave his valuable services for the erection of the pavilion without any remuneration, the cost of the building in an inaccessible place like Matheran would have greatly exceeded the original estimates. I have much pleasure in informing you that a member of the Sett family, who with characteristic modesty does not wish his identity divulged, has come forward to present souvenirs to Dr. Pavri and Mr. Chinoy for their valuable services. Ladies and gentlemen, I have now much pleasure in declaring open the Jalbhoy Sett Matheran Parsee Gymkhana. I earnestly hope that each year that passes will prove its vast possibilities for the advancement of physical culture and the promotion of social intercourse, and I have no doubt that by the manner in which it will provide for the needs of altered times and circumstances, it will prove to be an institution of which the progressive Parsee might well feel proud.

THE WEATHER.

(From our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, May 6.

The disturbed conditions in extreme north have intensified. A light rainfall in the hill stations has been fairly general. Temperature has fallen, in consequence the weather also has become unsettled in the central parts of the country. In Assam and the Western half of the Peninsula there have been light local rainfall. Toungoo, Cherat, Bengaum and Madura report each one inch.

Forecast : Increase in rainfall in the central parts of the country with no large change elsewhere.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 6th OF MAY.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 6th May, 1912, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Rawalpindi records 0·13" of rain. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded in the north-west and south Punjab. The air has become damper at most places Temperature has fallen during day and is now much below the average night temperature is in excess at Lahore, in defect at Multan and normal in the remaining places.

The United Provinces.—Skies are moderately clouded in the south-eastern districts and clear elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in defect. Night temperature is above the average at Jhansi.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are almost clear. The air contains the usual amount of moisture. Temperature is normal except for an excess in the minimum at Ajmer.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. The air is drier than usual in south Gujarat and Central India West. Day temperature is above the average at Veraval, Surat and Bhavnagar Para.

The Central Provinces.—Raipur records 0·10" of rain. Cloud has increased and skies are now heavily clouded in the south-eastern districts. The air is damper than usual at most stations. Night temperature is in defect at Raipur and normal or in excess over the rest of the division.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly clouded in the north and heavily clouded in the south Konkan. Humidity is slightly above the average at Ratnagiri. Temperature during day is in excess at Bombay.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Heavy rain (1·03") with hail has fallen at Belgaum; Sholapur has had 0·29". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded in the south Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad. The moisture in the air is in excess at most stations. Temperature is nearly normal.

General remarks.—Heavy rain with hail associated with a thunder-storm is reported from Belgaum; light local rain has been received in the south-east Central Provinces and also in the extreme north. A few falls have been recorded on the Malabar Coast. Weather is somewhat unsettled, in the Punjab. Conditions are favourable for thunder-storms in the central parts of the country and in the extreme south.

Scattered rain is likely in the Central Provinces, the south Bombay Deccan and on the Malabar Coast. A few falls may occur in the south Konkan and the extreme north.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The reading of the barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32° F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a.m. (local time) 6th May, was 29·865 inches. The height of Observatory barometer cistern above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 4 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge was 5 feet at 8 a.m. (local time). The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer, supposing the reading to be 30·00 inches and that of the attached thermometer 80 deg. F. will be 14in. and this will be higher or lower by 01 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of the aneroid no temperature correction is required. Should the height of barometer cistern either mercurial or aneroid above zero of tide gauge be different from 47 feet, it will read higher or lower by 01 inch for each 11 feet. The readings above are distinct from those given in the daily weather report to which different corrections have been applied.

H. A. ARMSTRONG,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

The Spanish Inquisition

is famous in history for its terrible tortures. But no inquisitor ever invented methods for producing more fearful agony than is borne to-day by the victims of Sciatica. Mr. M. W. Knowles, Tragant St., Bath, Eng., says : "Five years ago I was prostrated with Sciatica. From my right thigh to the bottom of my foot darted excruciating pains. I suffered day and night. The pain would wake me in the night, and then there was no more sleep for me. I tried every medicine I knew, but nothing seemed to help me. I procured a bottle of Little's Oriental Balm and the effect of that first bottle was wonderful. It seemed beyond belief. I have now used two bottles and have not a single pain. I believe I am entirely cured."

Sold at Re. 1 per bottle. Of all Chemists and Medicine Vendors throughout India.

CURRENT INDIAN NEWS.

An Asansole coolie recruiter is being prosecuted for forcibly detaining three women in a depot.

Lord Carmichael is offering a cup to the Calcutta Turf Club to be run for in the cold weather.

The Governor of Bengal will leave Darjeeling on the 19th of May to inspect the cinchona plantations at Mongpoo.

New conditions governing the Chinese domicile in Tibet have been put into operation for Civil Officers.

The annual Indian Medical Service dinner will be held in the chalet of the United Service Club at Simla on the 24th of June.

The last Ranee of Tanjore, the relict of the last representative of the Tanjore Mahratta line of the Sivaji family, has died at Tanjore suddenly.

Mr. R. D. Bannerjee, Assistant Superintendent of the Archaeological Survey of India, has proceeded to Darjeeling to collect Tibetan antiquities for the Indian Museum.

The Traffic Department of the Calcutta Port Commissioners have booked 62 steamers to load 305,400 tons of coal at the Kidderpore Docks, during the month of May.

The post of secretary to the European and Anglo-Indian Defence Association has been filled pro tem. by the appointment of Mr. H. R. Panckridge, barrister-at-law.

Colonel Glen Browne, R. E., manager, Eastern Bengal State Railway proceeds home on six months' leave on medical certificate this month, and his place will be taken by Mr. Holmes, Traffic Superintendent of that Railway.

The case of hurt brought against the Sultan Ahmed Ali, Rajah of Cannanore, having been referred to the police for enquiry, the latter have reported the case to be false and the Magistrate has dismissed it after notice to the complainants.

It is rumoured that Sir Arnold White will not return to resume his office as Chief Justice of Madras, as his tenure is drawing to a close, and that he would like to secure an appointment in the old country instead.

A committee meeting of the Officers' Family Hospital Fund is to be held in Simla on Friday the 10th of May, and the new secretary, to whom all communications should be addressed regarding the objects of the fund, will be Mr. Mildington of Simla.

The Simla Amateur Dramatic Society has decided to put on the boards as its initial effort this season, H. A. Jones' amusing play, entitled "Dolly Reforming Herself," with that popular and talented amateur, Mrs. H. A. Bingley in the title role.

It is reported that a European has been selected by H. H. the Maharajah of Mysore to fill the vacancy that will shortly be caused by the retirement of Sir Stanley Ismay as Chief Judge of the Mysore Chief Court.

A remarkable case of a buffalo being attacked with hydrophobia has occurred at the village of Mahanagar, Lucknow. It appears that the animal was attacked by a rabid dog and severely bitten about the head and ears. The next morning symptoms of rabies developed.

The new arm of the south-west break-water at Colombo was opened by the Governor of Ceylon on Thursday, who laid a stone to commemorate the completion of the harbour works, on which three million sterling has now been spent. The Governor said this was the cheapest artificial harbour of its size and kind in the world.

In one direction at least, writes a Calcutta paper, the cinematograph can be used to great advantage in India. Films illustrating the origin of the diseases, which play such a havoc in the country, for instance plague and cholera, may be shown to people living in the villages. It will remove much of the superstition that prevails regarding these diseases in this country.

Madras revenue for March amounts to Rs. 2,40,14,000 as compared with Rs. 2,36,53,000 in the same month of last year. The increase is chiefly under stamps, excise, customs and registration, while land revenue, salt and opium show decreases. The year's revenue to the end of March is Rs. 13,80,58,000 as compared with Rs. 13,3153000 during the same period of last year.

The development of the petroleum industry in Burma during the last few years has been very remarkable. In 1906 the exports of mineral oil were 57 million gallons; in 1911 they were nearly 104 1-2 millions, while the balance left in the country was as much again as the actual exports five years before. Looking back still further one finds that in 1895-96 only about two million gallons were exported.

Two under-trial prisoners (a Hindu and a Mahomedan) escaped from the Assansole sub-jail on the 28th of April. Throwing their turbans and dhoties over the walls, while the warder was away, they scaled the walls. The warders instantly gave chase and were able to capture Gulam Hyder, while the other escaped. Gulam Hyder was once before sentenced to seven years' transportation, and is now under trial on a charge of receiving stolen property from dacoits.

Another musical prodigy has been discovered in Barnagore—Panchanon Pal by name. But the way of prodigies in India is hard. The little boy, writes the correspondent, who tells us of the discovery, exhibited extraordinary power in playing on Mridanga with the celebrated singers of Calcutta. The audience, consisting of about 500 people, were so much delighted with the boy's performance that one of them took him on his lap and wished to dance with him. The Hindus cannot but help thinking that such extraordinary powers for a boy of such tender age are the acquirement of his previous birth.

Cotton gambling appears to be keeping the Calcutta criminal courts busy. In a recent case before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, a Mrs. Kennedy said that she went to a Hindu's shop in Bentinck Street on the 30th of April, and put Rs. 36 on the number "6" in connection with the cotton figures. Next day number "6" turned out a winner for Rs. 324, and she went for payment. When she demanded payment they delayed her for two hours saying they had telegraphed to Bhowanipore for the money. Later on they told her to come the next day. She went at 11 a.m. and some one said their servant had stolen the money and that the theft had been reported at Bhowanipore thana. When she went again the shop was closed. A summons was granted against the accused for cheating.

On April 9th, the General Committee of the Indian Tea Association passed the following resolution :—"That the Committee of the Indian Tea Association (London) desires to record, with profound regret, the very great loss they have sustained by the death of Sir James Buckingham. They recall the invariable courtesy and the never failing consideration, with which all those, who came into personal contact with Sir James were greeted. Both in India and at home, he leaves behind many who will mourn the loss of a friend. As chairman of the Assam Branch of the Association, and as representative of the industry on the Supreme Council, Sir James Buckingham gave much valuable time and thought to Indian tea interests; and, for the past five years, his guidance and energy have done much to increase the scope and usefulness of the London Association."

Lieutenant-Colonel Ranking, I.M.S., formerly Professor of Chemistry in the Medical College, Calcutta, in a report reproduced in the "Indian Planters Gazette," urges that the value of indigo as a dye-stuff must be gauged solely by its dyeing power. He points out that German insistence on the quantity of indigotin present is quite unreliable and gives an erroneous comparison of the value of natural and synthetic indigo as dye-stuffs. He urges planters to insist upon marks being tested by the dyeing power, and not by the percentage of indigotin. Then they will have nothing to fear from synthetic competition, since the value of the dye depends in no way solely upon indigotin, but upon other chemical bodies which it contains, which are not and cannot be imitated in any synthetic imitation.

THE "TITANIC" DISASTER.

"Not One Single Life Need have been Lost."

We take the following striking commentary on the loss of the "Titanic" from "Fairplay" the weekly shipping organ, of April 18th :—

The most terrible shipwreck in history should at least leave some lessons for the survivors, and only too many lessons are to be learned from the ghastly sacrifice of last Sunday. So stupendous, so crushing, a disaster should not be allowed to numb the critical sense of the expert, and the non-expert public should not be permitted to forget that beyond the pity and the horror, which tend to veil everything else from sight, there may be ground for righteous anger and the strongest condemnation. It is no exaggeration to say that under the fairly favourable weather conditions not one single life need have been lost if adequate life-saving appliances had been provided. It will be answered that such provision in the case of a ship carrying so many passengers is impossible. But that answer is untrue ; with reasonable engineering skill there is no impossibility about it. Skill of the highest order is evident in every other department of the ship. Why, then, was this all-important department defective? It is true that circumstances might not always be so favourable to the use of life-saving appliances as they were in the case of the unhappy "Titanic"; three or four hours between the collision and the foundering, and a fairly smooth sea for the boats, are not always the conditions, and the best appliances may fail if the weather is bad or the time is very short. But on Monday, when she foundered, so far as can be learned from the telegrams, the conditions, even allowing for darkness, were such that every boat provided might be fairly relied upon to save its due proportion of lives. The horror, the incredible horror, of the case—incredible to those who have never realised the fatuous incapacity of official rules in such matters—is that the boats were not provided, and, worse still, that the law, which professes to regulate all passenger ships in the interest of passengers "did not even ask to have them provided."

THE FUTILE BOARD OF TRADE.

The boats of the "Titanic" were large—we believe 32ft., by 9ft., with rather over 600 cubic feet capacity—which by the official scale gives a capacity for 60 persons in each boat. Therefore 960 persons could be accommodated, but it would seem from the regulations that even this was greatly in excess of Board of Trade requirements, under which provision need only be made, in the 16 boats, for 550 persons —i.e., they need only have 5,500ft. of cubic capacity. Such was the provision required by the Board of Trade in the case of the most magnificent vessel in the world, whose expected complement, passengers and crew together, was to be something in the neighbourhood of 3,500 souls! The regulation scale of boat provision—which absurdly goes by tonnage rather than with reference to the number of persons carried—was fixed many years ago, when 10,000 was approximately the tonnage of the largest vessel. The table issued by authority actually prescribes 16 boats of 5,500ft. combined capacity, for ships of 10,000 tons "and upwards." It has been stated that the scale has for some time been "under revision," and that new regulations, perhaps involving the addition of a number of collapsing boats to the old scale, will some day be issued. But it is many years since ships were commonly built so much "upwards" of 10,000 tons as to double that tonnage, and it is "five years" since the "Lusitania" and the "Mauretania," almost as large as the "Titanic," and between three and four times the old standard tonnage, were laid down. Yet only now are these absurd provisions "under revision"! For all these years the public has been left under the delusion that their safety is properly cared for by law. Of all the people who take passages by any of these gigantic boats, probably not 1 per cent. doubt that provision is made for giving at least a chance of life to every one on board, for is not the Board of Trade looking after these things?

"THIS OFFICIAL CRIME."

The public at least owes it to the victims of this official crime that the Board of Trade, or at least that part of it concerned with the care of passenger ships, should be swept out from top to bottom, and that no official who has in any way contributed to what is virtually the manslaughter (there are mourners who might write a stronger word) of the "Titanic's" unhappy passengers should remain in office. It is difficult to see how the President of the Board of Trade should himself escape. That he was ignorant of the regulations of his own department is probable ; that he was not capable of assessing their folly is possible ; but ought not a man who takes such responsibilities to be at least assumed to be able to understand them? It is not a case where "the advice of my professional advisers" should carry immunity. A Minister should know when his advisers are imbeciles or asleep.

Let it not be supposed that those concerned are excused by so much as a shadow of a reason for alleging that the "Titanic" could not reasonably carry more boats. Her uppermost deck, the boat deck, was used as a promenade deck, an arrangement very welcome to passengers, but one which makes owners unwilling to encroach upon the passenger space. For this reason, we presume, instead of having boats along the whole length of each side of the boat deck as is usual she carried two separate groups of four boats each, on each side, which showed a considerable space between them (to give passengers a clear view seaward). We do not remember the length of this space, but it would probably accommodate another six boats on each side without any structural alteration. If so the "Titanic" could have carried 28 boats instead of 16, providing for 1,680 people instead of 960. Her boats were no doubt of the best, and well equipped in every respect ; in a paper read at the recent meeting of the Institution of Naval Architects it was stated that the "Titanic" (and Olympic) had the Welin quadrant davits, than which nothing could be better. But it was also stated that these davits were all of the Welin "double-acting" pattern. That is to say each pair of davits was intended to command two boats, one lying on chocks just inboard of the other. As this arrangement is a more expensive one than the ordinary system of quadrant davits, the owners, under a sense—it would seem but a passing sense —of their responsibility to their passengers, must evidently have intended at one time to double the number of boats. But, unfortunately, though the davits were there for 32 lifeboats, only 16 were supplied". As a fact, these same davits, to judge from other information in the paper before referred to might have commanded 48 boats instead of 16 or 32, though the third in each set would probably have had to be a lighter boat, holding not more than say 30 to 40 people. Even so, every soul on board could have been saved by that number of boats. If only the intention to fit 32 boats had been carried out, not to mention the possible 56, if the rows of boats had stretched the entire length of the boat deck, they might in moderate weather have been overloaded to the extent of carrying the whole of the passengers and crew. Without going into details which could only be discussed profitably with the plans of the ship in evidence, it is quite clear that certainly by giving up the boat deck wholly to its proper use, and probably without even doing that the "Titanic" could have carried boats enough to save her whole complement—certainly the complement she carried on this first and last disastrous voyage. The insufficiency of boats is utterly indefensible and inexcusable.

SHIPOWNERS' RESPONSIBILITIES.

It may be thought that so strong an indictment of the Board of Trade must carry with it an almost equally strong indictment of the White Star Company, and it must be allowed that the responsibility resting upon them is very great, and such as will probably entail a heavy punishment in diminished public confidence and support. But the Board of Trade, with its mischievous regulations, does in truth relieve the shipowners largely even from moral responsibility. After this disaster, boats will have a commercial value as an advertisement ; but of late years the owner's natural view has been that boats and their fittings cost much money and take up space and weight which might be more profitably employed, while they annoy passengers by obstructing their movements and their view of the sea. With competition so keen, the owner may feel that he cannot afford to spend more money or to give up more deck space than the law compels ; his rival will not do so, and will score. Money spent on gilding or on providing squash-racket courts may pay ; safety would not—hitherto. Let wholesomer ideas prevail in future, but to ensure this let us first see that the Board of Trade shall have people in it who are capable of understanding the first elements of such questions.

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"INDIA UNDER CURZON."

Biographer's Views on the New Capital.

(Continued from yesterday's "Bombay Gazette".)

It is not necessary to discuss in so much detail the second portion of the Imperial Announcement, which related to the administrative changes in Bengal. The situation in both provinces of Bengal, as it existed at the time of the Imperial visit, is fully set forth in the chapter of this book entitled "The Two Bengals." I will at once state my central contention with regard to the administrative changes in Bengal, which is this :

The reversal of the partition was an afterthought. The original idea was that the capital should be removed to Delhi, and the King-Emperor should be asked to announce the decision, because the influence of the Crown would ensure acceptance of a scheme which no Government would run the risk of announcing itself. It was quickly realised that the dethronement of Calcutta would produce a violent agitation among the Bengalis. It was, therefore, decided to placate them by reversing the partition. Every pledge that had been given was ruthlessly sacrificed for the furtherance of the Delhi scheme.

The motive in the minds of the authorities is laid bare in their own despatches. The Government of India say that the administrative changes "are specially designed to give satisfaction to Bengali sentiment." Lord Crewe goes even farther. He confesses the root idea. In his reply he says : "The "compensation" which will be offered to Bengali sentiment . . . is in my opinion fully adequate." The partition was not reversed upon its merits, but as a sop to prevent resentment at Calcutta's loss.

A DEAD AND BURIED AGITATION.

Having decided to undo the work of their predecessors, the Government of India had to stir amid the ashes of a dead and buried agitation in order to furnish excuses for their proposals. They professed to have discovered that the grievance of the Bengalis was "real and tangible," and that they were suffering under "a grievous wrong." Who made these discoveries? Not the Home Government, who had repeatedly declared that the partition was "a settled fact" with which they would not meddle. Not the Bengalis, who had long dropped the agitation; their most weighty spokesman, Mr. Bhupendra Nath Basu, admitted in Council in 1911, that they had "agreed to bury the hatchet." Not Lord Hardinge, who had only just become Viceroy, and had very little acquaintance with Bengal and the Bengalis, when the proposal was first made. Not Lord Minto, the best and most impartial authority on the question, because while he had nothing to do with the partition, he saw both the rise of the agitation and its decline. In the House of Lords on February 22, Lord Minto gave his testimony with all his accustomed directness, thus :

"Notwithstanding the extraordinary and belated discovery of the Government of India . . . I unhesitatingly assert that there was hardly any genuine national feeling whatever in the Bengal agitation against partition . . .

"I can assure your Lordships that when I left India the agitation against partition was stone dead. I do not believe that there was a political agitator in Bengal, of whatever influence, who could have collected a representative gathering on the question . . .

"We were told from home that partition was a 'settled fact.' We over and over again asserted that it must continue to be so. We assured the Mahomedan population of Eastern Bengal of our appreciation of their loyalty and our determination to safeguard their interests. I should think there is scarcely a civil servant in India who has not declared that it would be impossible for any British Government to reverse the decision it had come to. . . . And now the declarations of the Government of India, repeated over and over again since 1905, have been disowned, with no opportunity for any expression of opinion from the public in India or at home. "Such a policy can but depreciate the reputation of the British in India."

Who, then, made these imaginary discoveries? Owing to the reprehensible secrecy with which the whole proceedings were veiled, is is not easy to apportion responsibility ; but I have my own view, though it cannot at present be stated. Apart from the fictitious allegations about the nature of Bengali feeling, which Lord Minto completely demolished, the whole case for the reversal of the partition rests in the despatch upon two slender arguments. One is that in the Legislative Council of Bengal as reconstituted, the Bengalis were in a minority. The real facts are that after the partition, the Bengali leaders at first boycotted the Council ; but they acquired ample domination as soon as they chose to exert themselves. The other argument is more peculiar. It begins with the welcome admission that as I demonstrate in this book, the growth of political unrest in India was not due to the partition ; but it then proceeds to assert that the partition is partly responsible for "the growing estrangement" in many parts of the country between Mahomedans and Hindus. To alleviate "this most regrettable antagonism" the Government of India proposed to reverse the partition. If no better reason is forthcoming, then they stand self-condemned.

THE MOSLEM ATTITUDE.

For what has been the result? The rash and reactionary policy adopted has actually intensified the bitterness of feeling between Mahomedans and Hindus. Even the Aga Khan, most loyal and courtly of princes, in expressing, at Delhi his approval of the Imperial Announcement, felt constrained to say that he was stating his personal view, and was not speaking as President of the Moslem League. Very little was heard of Mahomedan indignation while the King-Emperor remained in India, for a feeling of loyalty enjoined temporary silence ; but the wrath of resentful Islam has been uncommonly audible ever since, and is still waxing louder. The Mahomedans of Eastern Bengal feel that they have been betrayed. They were told again and again, by Ministers, by the Viceroy, by their Lieut.-nant-Governors, by all the officers of the new province, that they would nevermore be placed under the dominion of Calcutta Bengalis. Under the greatest provocation they remained perfectly quiet for seven years, relying implicitly upon British pledges. They have now been flung aside, their province is dismembered, their new capital abandoned, the officers they had learned to trust removed elsewhere. Can it be wondered at that they are sore? They feel, and Mussulmans all over India feel, that they have been offered as a sacrifice to the Hindus of Calcutta. Religious antagonism has been stimulated, and not alleviated, by the changes now made ; and Moslems in India have been taught the dangerous lesson that loyalty to their rulers and obedience to the law does not pay. We shall yet rue the day when we failed to keep our pledges inviolate.

The actual details of the administrative changes are of minor importance when compared with these fundamental considerations. The province of Eastern Bengal and Assam disappears. Assam again becomes a separate Chief Commissionership. Eastern Bengal is merged with the Bengali-speaking divisions of the old province, under a Governor-in-Council ; and Calcutta, though shorn of its Viceregal glories, receives in consequence the humorous solatium of "a bodyguard and a band." A new province, called Behar, has been created; it will consist of Behar, Chota Nagpur, and Orissa, and its capital will be at Patna. The carving has been very neatly done, and I am quite prepared to admit that the new arrangement is perhaps more symmetrical than the old; but the natural division of administration in India is not linguistic, it is geographical. The Bombay Presidency contains a population speaking such diverse languages as Marathi, Gujarati, Sindi, and Kanarese, and nevertheless manages to get along very well.

As I have thown in Chapter XI., the brimming rivers and the deficiency of communications with Calcutta are the determining factors which make a separate Administration for Eastern Bengal imperative. The old evils have now been restored, admittedly in a less acute form, but still in a manner which must gradually reproduce the former neglect of the eastern districts. India is a land of short memories, and the assurances given to-day will soon be forgotten. For a year or two no doubt, Eastern Bengal will receive almost exaggerated attention; but its geographical isolation and the constant absorption of the Bengal Government in Calcutta affairs, will, in time, bring about the inevitable result. The only possible safeguard would be a statutory injunction compelling the Governor and his Secretaries to reside for a portion of the year at Dacca; and this injunction is apparently not to be provided. Viceroys and Governors come and go and at no distant period Dacca will probably find itself gazing upon its Governor, as of old for a few days once in five years. It is true that there are consolatory assurances in the despatch; but of what avail are such promises to a population which was repeatedly assured that its province was "a settled fact"? It is a tolerably safe prediction that with in ten years Eastern Bengal will be almost as derelict and unregarded as it was in 1900. Already the Calcutta Hindus are resuming their familiar attitude, and are loudly grudging bereaved Dacca its promised University. The stress laid upon the fact that Hindus and Mahomedans are almost equally balanced in numbers in the newest province of Bengal is quite illusory. Unquestionably the Calcutta Hindus will in practice enjoy their former monopoly of power and influence. I say nothing about the good work that has been arrested, the heart-breaking discouragement of officers who have toiled valiantly for years to build up the new province, the crushing of the new-found spirit of provincial patriotism which was bringing Eastern Bengal into the heritage long denied it; yet the virtual disruption of all the coordinated labours I have described in Chapter XI. is one of the most unfortunate pieces of political iconoclasm ever perpetrated in India.

THE THREE STRONGEST OBJECTIONS.

The three strongest objections to the administrative changes in Bengal, are: (1) That the Government reversed the partition after they had repeatedly declared that they would never do so! (2) that in reversing it they ostentatiously professed to acknowledge the "justice" of an agitation which they had previously been condemning for years ; and (3) that they broke their pledges to the Mahomedans of Eastern Bengal. Had the transfer of the capital to Delhi been invested with incomparable advantages, they would have been dearly bought at such a price.

The Government say that their changes are not a reversal, but a "modification." I am not disposed to quibble about words. Any change which brings Eastern Bengal again under the control of Calcutta amounts to a reversal of the policy of partition. There is no man in India who does not hold that the partition has been reversed. There is no Indian politician who has not now been brought to feel that the most violent agitation may, in time, be condoned and even blessed, and that the longest crusade against constituted authority is never hopeless. There is no Mahomedan who does not consider that British honour has been sullied, that, as Lord Minto said, British reputation has been depreciated. An announcement which involved such deplorable results should never have been permitted to emanate from the Throne.

I have only one other observation to make about the Imperial Announcement. It may possibly be said that all the messages received in England from India during the Imperial visit gave emphatic indication of a growing spirit of acceptance of the Announcement, which in some places seemed to develop into positive enthusiasm. That is no doubt quite true, and the messages were quite true also. They were an accurate reflection of surface indications ; but surface indications do not always lead us very far in India. The predominating sentiment in India during the Imperial visit was joy at the presence of their Majesties. The personality of the King-Emperor influenced all minds and coloured all thoughts for the time being. I verily believe that if his Majesty had announced his intention of transferring the capital to the Andaman Islands, his wisdom would have been equally acclaimed, and perhaps have met with almost equal acceptance—until the excitement was over. The feeling of loyal devotion which his Majesty aroused overwhelmed all other considerations. The fealthy which Indians offer to the Crown is beyond compare ; but was it wise to run any risks with a power so enormous and so incalculable? Ought Ministers to have thrust upon the Throne the semblance of sole responsibility for the decision I have analysed, decisions which are now becoming a subject of fierce controversy? Few who believe, as I do, that the devotion of the people to the Crown is our greatest asset in India, can approve the course adopted.

MAIL NOTES.

ULTRA-SENSITIVE GIRLS.

The girl students in one of the New York public schools are protesting against being compelled to read extracts from Shakespeare in certain cases where the words shock their sensibilities. The boys, it is said, revel in the passages, but the girls have held an indignation meeting and reported the matter to their parents. One of these has sent a letter, signed "A Father," to the newspapers, asking if the Board of Education could not in certain cases "provide some harmless expletives to be used in case of emergency." In his letter he said that the girls of his daughter's class were reading "The Merchant of Venice," and it fell to one of a peculiarly refined and sensitive nature to have to use the words of the Prince of Morocco, who, as he woos Portia in Act 2, chooses the golden casket containing the skull, and exclaims :—

Oh, hell! what have we here?
A carrion Death, within whose empty eye
There is a written scroll.

The girl, it seems, went obediently through the lines, but was painfully agitated at the end of them.

MRS. SEDDON MOBBED.

There were remarkable scenes in Hyde Park on April 14th, when Mrs. Seddon, accompanied by her daughter Maggie, attempted to address a meeting in support of the petition for a reprieve. A crowd of several, thousands collected in the hope of hearing Mrs. Seddon. The temper of the audience was anything but sympathetic (says a news agency), and in a short time the meeting was reduced to an uproar. Several gentlemen appealed for fair play for Mrs. Seddon, who did not appear to be in the least perturbed by the attitude of the crowd. "I want to speak for my husband," she said, but immediately there were cries of "Go home." The police made several attempts to reach Mrs. Seddon who was mobbed from the beginning. Ultimately half a dozen constables, fighting their way through the crowds, managed to get to her, and advised her to leave the park. Thousands of people followed her, and she was escorted amidst much booing to the Tube station at Marble Arch, where she evaded any further attentions. Outside the station the traffic was held up for some time, but the police finally succeeded in dispersing the crowds.

BANDITTI IN THE HOLY LAND.

The following details have reached Vienna of an attack by brigands on the German and Austrian mail-coaches running between Jaffa and Jerusalem. These had started as usual, each drawn by three horses, on Friday afternoon. There was a bright moon when the night fell, and when the coaches approached the Arabian village of Sarafant shots were fired at both vehicles. The driver of the German mail whipped up his horses to a gallop and got clear away. One horse, however, was wounded and fell dead a quarter of a mile further on, but the driver cut the traces and pursued his way with the other horses. The Austrian post was less lucky. The kavass who was sitting beside the driver was hit by four bullets and instantly killed ; two horses fell, and the third was badly lamed. The driver sprang from his box and escaped in the darkness. A patrol of four gendarmes had, however, head the firing, and came up when the brigands were going through the mail packets. The latter opened fire on the gendarmes, killed one of them, and managed to escape themselves, carrying a number of packets with them. Their booty is however, believed only two amount to £20 in money. The mail-coaches will in future leave Jaffa in the morning instead of the evening, and each will be accompanied by two gendarmes on horseback.

COSTLY OFFICIALDOM.

Five thousand new appointments in less than five years. That is one of the results of the increase in the growth of officialdom, as was pointed by Mr. R. S. Rubinstein, who opened a debate of the Delphian Coterie in the Cannon-street Hotel. Statistics, said Mr. Rubinstein, showed that the expenses, and salaries paid to officials had jumped from £19,000,000 in 1894 to £42,000,000 in 1910, with a corresponding increase in the number of officials required. The question of officialdom, he said, was not a party one, but it was clear that officialdom had reached an extravagant state in this country. The working of such a bureaucracy was wasteful, and so inefficient that the earlier economists if they were alive to-day, would be aghast at the national waste. There was a formidable list of Acts which created officialism. In 1883 we had the Bankruptcy Act, in 1897 the Land Registry Act, the Public Trustee Department of the Board of Trade, and the Small Holdings and Allotment Act of 1908, the Labour Exchanges in 1909, the Development and Road Improvement Act of 1909, and in the same year the Finance Act and the Housing and Town Planning Act. Last year there was the Insurance Act. Mr. Bonar Law would probably be raising the whole question of bureaucracy in Parliament soon. Referring to the Land Registry Office, Mr. Rubinstein said that this had been in existence since 1862, but had never gained the confidence of property owners, and to-day was more distrusted than ever. At the present time Herbert Spencer's teaching that the State could not undertake work in competition with individuals without disaster to the country was being more and more ignored.

A £10,000 CITY FIRE.

The second serious fire in the City within less than twelve hours broke out early on April 18 the premises involved being a large warehouse in the occupation of several firms in Cheapside. Shortly after six o'clock a police constable saw smoke issuing from a window on the first floor. On the arrival of the fire engine from Cannon-street, it was found that part of the premises of Messrs Bull and Wahlers, lace warehousemen, was well alight. The packing room, where the fire originated, was by that time practically burned out. A district call was circulated, and engines quickly arrived from Redcross-street, Bishopsgate, whitefriars, Southwark, Tooley-street, Holborn, and Waterloo-road, the operations being at first under the direction of Superintendent Smith of Whitefriars, and later of Divisional-officer Gamble. The dense and suffocating smoke which rolled out of the building in volumes made the work of the firemen exceedingly difficult, and sent them back again and again half-choked. Their efforts were at first directed to keeping the outbreak within its original limits, and in this they were successful, and shortly afterwards the flames were completely extinguished. The costly stock of Messrs. Bull and Wahlers, consisting of laces, silks, shawls, etc. suffered severely and the premises of a firm of handkerchief manufacturers below were also damaged by heat and water. The total damage is variously estimated at from, £8,000 to £10,000. The London Salvage Corps under Lieut-Colonel Fox, aided greatly in preventing damage from being done to stock and other parts of the building.

THE SNOW MOUNTAINS.

Early in May a new British expedition, headed by Dr. A. F. R. Wollaston, will leave England to attempt an ascent of the Snow Mountains in Dutch New Guinea. The task has never yet been accomplished, though many explorers have tried to conquer the peaks. Dr. Wollaston is an experiences field naturalists, and was a member of the last British expedition to Dutch New Guinea, which endured many hardships in the mountains ; but the Dutch Government is taking an active interest in the new expedition and is providing not only an escort of troops but a gunboat for the transport of the expedition from the Aru Islands to the south coast of New Guinea. The plans for the expedition have been submitted to the Royal Geographical Society and also to the Dutch Government, and Dr. Wollaston is taking with him a specially constructed motor boat, which he will use in navigating the Utakwa river. By following the river the explorer hopes to reach the Snow Mountains, the highest ridge of which is the Nassau Range. Dyaks will be recruited in Borneo, and the start will be made from there in September, and after journeying on the river the trail will lie across country to Mount Carstenz, the height of which is about 16,000ft. Mr. C. Bolten Kloss, at present curator of the museum at Kuala Lumpur, in the Federated Malay States, will join the expedition before the ascent of the hills is begun. The last British party got to within thirty miles of the mountain range, but this distance involves a climb over what are said to be the worst precipices in the world. Dr. Wollaston, who is a member of the Alpine Club, was attached to the British Museum expedition to Mount Ruwenzori, in Tropical Africa.

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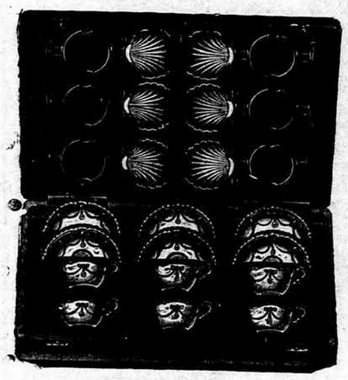
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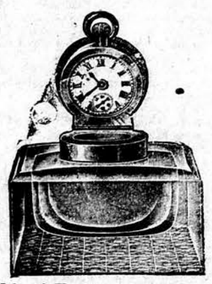
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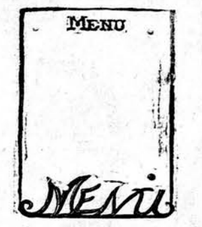

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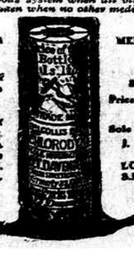

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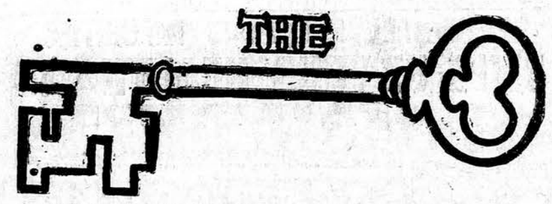

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